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Titan launches military satellite

CASE CAVALIER (AP) — A Titan 4, the newest, most powerful missile launched by the U.S. military, roared into space on its maiden flight Wednesday, reportedly deploying a \$100 million satellite designed to provide instant alert of a missile attack. The air force said only that the rocket was boosting a classified payload. It was the most expensive missile ever by the United States: a \$228 million rocket, a 345-million satellite booster stage and other costs raising the total price to close to half a billion dollars. The 28-story-tall booster barreled off its launch pad at 9:15 a.m. (1318 GMT), spewing a long tail of fire and smoke from its twin solid-fuel boosters as it dashed out over the Atlantic Ocean. Ten minutes after liftoff, Ron Rouse, the air force launch commander, reported the rocket had successfully passed its first trial and had sent its secret payload into space. Titan 4 is among a stable of rockets the Pentagon is assembling to resolve a crisis arising from the explosion of the Challenger space shuttle. That disaster has left about 40 vital reconnaissance and other national security payloads languishing in storage for want of a launch vehicle.

Ross urges transformation of revolt

AMMAN (AP) — A U.S. State Department official Wednesday urged Palestinians to transform their 18-month uprising into a political process towards peace. "We want to see what amounts to a dialogue of violence now replaced by a dialogue of political accommodation and reconciliation that can respond to Palestinian political rights," said Dennis Ross, director of policy planning at the State Department. Ross spoke in a "Worldnet" television interview with reporters in Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia sponsored by the U.S. Information Agency. Ross said an Israeli proposal for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip "means for the first time the Israelis are saying they're willing to deal with Palestinians directly." The American official said the elections plan offered "a political pathway" towards a wider peace settlement. He also said the elections process itself would be "a very positive and significant step" to improve conditions for Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They would have to be held in an atmosphere "free from violence and intimidation," he said, and Palestinians should have a right to campaign, have a right to make speeches, have certain rights of assembly.

King reviews monetary situation, voices total confidence in CBJ moves

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday paid an unexpected visit to the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) and was briefed by CBJ Governor, Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi on monetary developments in Jordan, the bank's policies and plans for dealing with the present situation and future developments. Accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the King spent two hours with Dr. Nabulsi discussing the situation. At the end of the meeting, he voiced total confidence in the bank's administration and staff. The King said that he was confident that the bank would go ahead with plans to ensure monetary stability in the Kingdom and that appropriate bank-

ing and monetary measures would be taken to restore confidence and soundness to the monetary system and the Jordanian economy. King Hussein expressed satisfaction with the bank's sound plans designed to corroborate Jordan's monetary, economic and financial stand. King Hussein last month sent a message to Nabulsi congratulating him on his appointment and wishing him success in his endeavours to serve the country. The King paid tribute to Nabulsi and said he was confident of the new governor's devotion, dedication, skill, experience and far-sightedness, which would help the country regain its monetary stability. Last month, Nabulsi



His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday confers with Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Governor Mohammad Saeed Nabulsi (right) during a visit he paid to the CBJ accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Royal Court Chief Touqan Hindawi and Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan).

dan's credibility in dealing with foreign financial organisations that had been providing financial assistance to Jordan through loans and grants. King Hussein stressed the need for Jordan to honour in full its commitments towards settling external loans with a spirit of responsibility. He underlined the importance to uphold the Jordanian dinar whether in circulation

in the Kingdom or in the occupied Arab territories whose residents had expressed their adherence to and confidence in the currency and the economic foundations that support it. Nabulsi added. Accompanying the King on the visit also were Chief of the Royal Court Touqan Hindawi and the King's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh.

Indo-Jordanian talks yield highly positive outcome

By Mariam M. Shahin
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A two-day round-table talks and informal discussions have given a strong sense of direction and purpose to Jordan and India towards boosting economic and industrial interaction, with each side drawing upon the expertise and resources available with the other to set up mutually beneficial joint projects. Representatives from both sides expressed hope Wednesday that ideas mooted during the formal discussions that ended Tuesday and informal talks held Wednesday would soon materialise into concrete proposals in the industrial sector.

In a meeting with the press, Khaldun Abu Hassan, chairman of the Amman Chamber of Industry, had an official farewell to the Indian participants of the meeting and stressed the importance of what he described as "the follow-up mechanism" which would enable Jordan's raw materials and skilled manpower and Indian technology to boost the two countries' economies through exports of goods and services.

He thanked His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and the government of Jordan, as well as Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Minister of Commerce Dinesh Singh for their support and encouragement in making the Amman deliberations a success.

The two sides have reached tentative agreement to set up joint projects related to phosphates and fertilisers at a total cost of \$1.2 billion. Abu Hassan said that the Amman Chamber of Industry, soon to become the Jordan Chamber of Industry (JCI), and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) have agreed to exchange information, promote ventures of mutual interest and transfer of technology. The two chambers decided to provide vocational training facilities for training chamber executives and other bodies, according to a final communiqué released to the press.

The JCI and the FICCI agreed to form a joint business council to enhance the two countries' respective roles in bilateral and regional trade. Raana Singh, president of the FICCI, hailed the meetings a great success and held that they had opened the road to an extensive number of joint ventures in various fields. Singh informed reporters of a tentative agreement between Indian and Jordanian businessmen to set up a textile mill at an estimated cost of \$15 million. Indian businessmen declined to talk about other agreements made Wednesday, saying that they were still in preliminary stages.

Singh stressed that two aspects in particular make Jordan a very attractive trading partner for Indian businessmen and industrialists. The first is Jordan's membership in the Arab Cooperation Council since it effectively transcends any trade with Jordan beyond its borders to other Arab countries. The second advantage that Jordanian industries have is that their exports are not yet subjected to quotas, either in the United States or Europe, which is a problem that is faced by Indian industries.

Through Jordan, India may have further access to the European markets. India is the seventh most industrialised country in the world, according to Singh, and is concentrating its efforts on developing high technology.

Al Dajani, a senior advisor to the Amman Chamber of Industry, told the Jordan Times that he hoped that the Jordan Trade Fair scheduled for September would give Jordanian businessmen the opportunity to familiarise themselves with Indian products.

Common points of interest include glass, wires, telephone cables, steel, industrial packaging and agricultural products, voltage stabilisers, fans and exhaust systems, automobile spare parts, ready-made garments, tyres and chemicals among many others.

Among the projects on which tentative agreement has been reached is a proposed plant to produce 600,000 tonnes of phosphoric acid. The plant will be located in Chidiya area in Jordan.

Al Hassan and Singh signed minutes of the meeting. Burhan Dajani, secretary general of the Federation of Chambers of Trade, Industry and Agriculture in the Arab countries, met with S.N. Yadav, joint secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to agree on the establishing of a joint Indo-Arab chamber to consolidate economic and trade cooperation, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

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ACC summit opens today in Alexandria

By a Jordan Times Staff
Writer with agency dispatches

THE LEADERS of Jordan, Iraq, North Yemen and Egypt begin their first formal summit meeting in Alexandria, Egypt, Thursday to consolidate the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which they formed in February.

Prime ministers of the four countries met in Cairo Wednesday night to prepare for the summit of His Majesty King Hussein, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Egypt's Prime Minister Atef Sedki welcomed his Jordanian and North Yemeni counterparts, Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and Abdel Aziz Abdul Ghani,

and Taha Yassin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister, at Cairo International airport.

"We look forward to complete coordination in the economic, political and social fields. This will take place gradually," Sedki said.

In an arrival statement, Sharif Zaid said the four government leaders would prepare working papers for the June 15-17 Alexandria summit and would submit recommendations about the appointment of a secretary-general for the ACC.

Sharif Zaid is accompanied by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Ibrahim Izzeldin, Minister of Justice Rabeah Al Wazani, Minister of Planning Ziyad Fariz, and Mr. Ali Ghandour, board chairman and

chief executive officer of Royal Jordanian (RJ).

The four premiers will review a range of questions and will look into organisational matters and prepare recommendations, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Petra quoted Sharif Zaid as expressing hope that the meeting would open the way for a greater scope of cooperation among the ACC countries in social, commercial, economic and political areas.

The founding summit of the ACC was held in Baghdad last February. Media reports say a third summit session will be held in Sanaa, North Yemen, next September, and the fourth in Amman by next February.

The summit was scheduled to be held last month in Alexandria but was postponed to express the sympathy of member

states for the death of Iraqi Defence Minister Adnan Khairallah, who was killed in a helicopter crash in northern Iraq.

On Thursday, Mubarak will welcome King Hussein, Abdullah Saleh and Saddam Hussein and accompany them by train through the Nile Delta to Alexandria where the summit will be inaugurated.

All four leaders have said that the ACC is not aimed at creating a political axis in the Middle East and that other Arab countries are welcome to join it.

Makram Mohamed Ahmad, editor of the Egyptian weekly Al Massara magazine, wrote Wednesday that the four countries will be signing several agreements, including one which will regulate and simplify travel and work permits for their nationals in one another's

countries.

Another agreement concerns legal and judicial cooperation and will allow prisoners sentenced by another country's courts to serve time in their own country.

Ahmad said the four countries will formally announce their commitment not to interfere in the internal policies of the member countries, and will reject resolving differences between any Arab country by war.

ACC leaders have chosen Amman for the headquarters and agreed the secretary-general will be an Egyptian.

Helmi Nammur, 62, an American-educated economist and former president of Cairo University, has been nominated as secretary general. He has already toured Amman, Baghdad and Sanaa.

Israeli air raid kills 3 near Beirut

BSHAMOUN, Lebanon (Agencies) — Israeli warplanes blasted a Palestinian camp southeast of Beirut Wednesday. Police said three people were killed and nine wounded.

They said the casualties were members of resistance group that used the hideout to shelter guerrillas who regularly evacuate their bases in day-time to avoid Israeli air attacks.

The Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) said three of its guerrillas were killed when Israeli jets raided its bases in the village of Bshamoun, 13 kilometres south-east of Beirut.

Security sources said seven more were wounded as the four jets fired some 10 rockets on the PLF bases.

They said two bases were demolished in the raid which military sources in Israel explained as "retaliation" for an attempted



Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev (centre), West German President Richard von Weizsäcker (left) and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl pose for photographs in Bonn.

Gorbachev seeks high-tech links with West Germany

STUTTGART, West Germany (AP) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, bolstered by a new friendship pact with West Germany, consulted leaders in this high-tech area Wednesday in search of expertise to advance his reforms.

At a sprawling exhibit of robotics and industrial machinery at Stuttgart University, Gorbachev was shown the latest in West German technology.

Gorbachev and Baden-Wuerttemberg's popular Governor Lothar Spaeth signed a cord bearing the Soviet flag and the West German state's crest, and an electronically programmed knitting machine produced a two-metre wide likeness.

The Kremlin leader mingled with industrial leaders, bantering with them about economic strategy with the aid of an interpreter.

When the head of the Daimler-Benz aviation and automotive works introduced himself, Gorbachev smiled and declared, "Yes, we've heard about you," and pressed for broader cooperation.

Edzard Reuter replied that his firm stands ready "to cooperate with the Soviet Union, not only in the air but on the ground, too, with our cars."

"It was a good lesson for us," Gorbachev commented during a brief address to the hundreds of businessmen and reporters following his tour of the exhibit.

The Soviet leader's visit ran nearly two hours longer than scheduled, delaying his departure for Bonn and a private dinner with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

West German government spokesman Hans Klein noted the dinner at Kohl's residence along the Rhine River would be the most extensive meeting the two leaders would have during Gorbachev's four-day visit that ends Thursday.

While in Stuttgart, Gorbachev held talks with industrial leaders at the new Castle State residence while about 5,000 well-wishers gathered behind barriers in front of the castle.

A handful of elderly West Germans in the flag-waving crowd were overcome by the late-spring heat and crush of activity and had to be taken away by ambulance.

West Germans have flooded the visiting Soviet president with warm welcomes, and the residents of prosperous Baden-Wuerttemberg state let him know they were thrilled by his stopover.

"I like Mike," "Greetings, Gorb," and "New thinking, no

new weapons," proclaimed some of the banners and posters hoisted up by the crowd, the latter referring to Gorbachev's new approaches in foreign policy.

The summit has been marked by a clear desire on both sides for a fresh start in Soviet-West German relations and cooperation between historical adversaries.

While the Soviet Union hopes the summit will yield deeper economic ties with West Germany and other Western nations, officials on both sides stressed such ties were part of a broad bilateral strategy endorsed in a declaration signed Tuesday by Gorbachev and Kohl.

That document spells out common objectives for improving security and ensuring peace, an effort both sides see as a second stage in the détente begun in 1970 between the two countries.

The document, the first joint East-West approach to overcoming divisions in Europe, stressed that other nations should not fear growing Soviet-West German ties.

It proclaims their desire for "a common European home in which the United States and Canada have their place" and where all nations exist in "peaceful competition with one another."

Beirut shelling kills 3; Ibrahimi continues talks

BEIRUT (Agencies) — At least three people were killed in artillery duels between troops loyal to army commander Michel Aoun and Syrian-backed Lebanese militiamen in and around Beirut Wednesday despite Arab League efforts to halt the 13-week confrontation, police said.

That raised the overall toll to 370 people killed and 1,441 wounded since the fighting erupted March 8.

A political source said Aoun told Arab League envoy Lakhdar Ibrahimi that he refused to revive a disbanded ceasefire committee that included militia officials and officers from the Lebanese army.

Aoun, whose military cabinet vies for power with the civilian administration of Saleem Al Hoss, insisted on forming a committee of Lebanese and Syrian officers instead, the source added.

Security sources said one of Aoun's soldiers was killed in battles with the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia near Souq Al Gharb southeast of Beirut and two civilians died in west Beirut. The shelling lifted at dawn.

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Peking announces arrests, assails American position

PEKING (Agencies) — China arrested two student leaders of the pro-democracy movement Wednesday and ordered two U.S. journalists to leave the country, accusing them of violating martial law restrictions on reporting.

Police said 32 other participants in a pro-democracy movement were arrested.

The reporters ordered to leave were John Pomfret of the Associated Press and Voice of America bureau chief Alan Pessin.

The British Broadcasting Corporation in Peking earlier had reported that Brian Barron, its Far Eastern correspondent for television, also was ordered out. The office later said "it was just a mistake."

The action against two U.S. reporters appeared part of China's attack on the United States for granting refuge to dissident Fang Lizhi and his wife, who fled to the U.S. embassy after the army attacked student protesters and supporters in Beijing on June 3-4.

The Chinese government has said about 300 people, mostly soldiers, were killed when army units clashed with the demonstrators after they refused to end their occupation of Peking's Tiananmen Square. Other sources, including Chinese witnesses and Western intelligence agencies, have said as many as 5,000 people, most of whom were unarmed civilians, were killed.

Pomfret, 30, said police accused him of meeting with leaders of the student organisations that led seven weeks of pro-democracy protests.

"Pomfret used his journalism credentials for illegal activities and used illegal methods to get state secrets," the Peking television news said. "He protected the leaders of student groups and exchanged information with them."

"I did my job as a journalist and I worked hard," Pomfret said. "It's a shame that these are the results I get."

Pessin, 33, said police accused him of engaging in reporting aimed at distorting facts, spreading rumours and instigating turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion.

"The only motive we have is to tell the truth as best we can. Governments do not always like that," he responded.

The Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily, issued China's harshest attack yet on the United States with a front-page editorial warning Washington to "stop interfering in China's internal affairs and not do anything to harm bilateral relations."

"Anyone who tries... to put pressure on the Chinese government is not sensible and is shortsighted, and will gain no advantage in the end," the editorial said.

The government crackdown on dissent continued unabated, with national television announcing the arrest of two student leaders of the seven-week movement for a free society.

Early Wednesday, the last tanks and armoured troops left Peking's Tiananmen Square, focus of the student protests, but heavily armed troops still guarded the area.

Less than 24 hours after a massive media blitz announced the nationwide dragon for the 23 student leaders wanted on charges of inciting and organising a "counter-revolutionary rebellion," the first two arrests were announced.

State television said Zhou Fengguo, a 22-year-old physics student, was injured by his sister and brother-in-law near the central city Xian Ties-

day night while law student Xiong Yan, 25, was seized on a train in the northeast of China.

Just after the evening broadcast of the arrest warrants on television, Zhou's sister Zhou Wenrong and her husband working in the air force institute went and made a report to the local police after talking it over, the newsreader said.

Television also reported that Fang Ke, a member of the independent student union that led the protests, surrendered to police in the central Chinese city of Wuhan. It identified Fang as a philosophy student at People's University in Peking.

Authorities have ordered all students and workers active in the squashed pro-democracy movement to turn themselves in.

Peking Radio said 32 people, including workers, were arrested while trying to flee via the capital's railway station. Troops and police have been inspecting bags and identification papers there.

Police also issued a new circular with the names of three wanted leaders of the Peking workers' autonomous union, which was set up to support the student protests, national television reported. A fourth labour leader was arrested after fleeing to nearby Hebei province, it said.

Police have rounded up more than 1,000 people nationwide for joining in anti-government protests following the army crackdown in Peking.

The official Xinhua news agency issued its first detailed account of what happened those days, and said nearly 100 soldiers and police died and thousands were wounded. It said about 100 civilians were killed and nearly 1,000 injured.

The figures were lower than those given by a government spokesman last week.

Xinhua claimed that student protesters had received funds and materials from "overseas reactionary political forces," but did not specify the sources.

American ex-diplomat explains U.S. policy

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The United States government refuses to accept Palestinian "self-determination" since this phrase is linked to the "creation of a Palestinian state," said former American Ambassador to Lebanon, Algeria and Morocco Richard Parker.

Referring to Washington's rejection of PLO demands to recognize the Palestinian right to "self-determination" and statehood in exchange for conditional Palestinian participation in the Israeli proposed elections during last week's third round of PLO-U.S. talks, Parker said "practical reasons" governed the American position.

"If we start talking about a Palestinian state now, we won't get anywhere with the Israelis. We've got to come up with a proposition that Israelis won't reject," he said in an interview with the Jordan Times.

Although Parker personally believes that the only solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict is "self-determination and the creation of a Palestinian state," he says that a more practical option for Washington is "a Palestinian entity in some sort of confederation with Jordan."

While not ruling out an international peace conference, Parker said that there was no alternative to direct negotiations between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

"The international conference would only serve as a mechanism for such direct negotiations," he said.

Until the "right circumstances" occur for such a conference (as U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said recently) American

officials are examining Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's election proposal for the occupied territories, Parker said.

According to Parker the American government is presently conducting indirect negotiations between the PLO and Israel, in hopes that such negotiations would lead to specific action on the election proposal.

Whether elections will be held under occupation or after Israeli troops withdraw from the occupied territories "remains to be seen," he said.

Parker sees a need for outside supervision to ensure that the election process would not be interrupted and that voters would not be harassed. "This may be hard for the Israelis to take, but there is no other reasonable alternative," he said.

The American role, he says, is to persuade Israel "peace is worth more than (keeping) the (occupied) territories." He says that while the continuation of American military aid to Israel is inevitable, "if that (the aid) gives Israel confidence to give up the West Bank, then it is not all that bad."

Despite seemingly positive comments by Baker on the need for the Zionist state to give up its dreams of a "greater Israel" and for Israel to end its occupation of the occupied territories, Parker said that the U.S. will not support United Nations resolutions critical of Israeli practices in the occupied territories.

"It may seem stupid or unfair, but we won't support U.N. resolutions critical of Israel which do not criticize Arabs at the same time. Having 'balanced' resolutions is one of the realities of the American position at this point," he said.

Polisario: Prisoner release delayed, talks postponed

RABAT (R) — The release of 200 Moroccan prisoners by Polisario guerrillas originally scheduled for Saturday will be slightly delayed, the guerrillas said Wednesday.

In a telex message to Reuters in Rabat, the Polisario Front, which is fighting Morocco for independence in the Western Sahara, said the delay was due to practical arrangements.

In Paris, a Polisario spokesman said a second round of talks between senior guerrilla leaders

and King Hassan of Morocco had also been postponed.

Ahmad Boukhari, the Polisario's European representative, said in Rome Sunday the prisoners would be freed as a goodwill gesture June 17 on the eve of the arrival in Morocco of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Perez de Cuellar will also visit Algeria, the Polisario's main backer, Mauritania and Mali to discuss implementation of a U.N. peace plan accepted by both sides.



THOUSANDS of Iranians surrounded the dome on the grave of Ayatollah Khomeini at Beheshti-e Zahra to pay homage to the late revolutionary leader.

Khomeini's death spurs opposition hopes

By Nassir Shirkhani
Reuters

NICOSIA — The heir to the peacock throne seemed unable to hide his joy.

"The day of glory has dawned," said Reza Pahlavi in an interview after the death of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who came to power in a revolution which toppled Pahlavi's father, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, in 1979.

"It is in this spirit that we must muster our battalions and that we must march in the direction of restoring our country's freedom." The king of kings and the light of the Aryans, as the Shah preferred to be called, could not bear to see the Islamic revolution put down roots. He died a wandering refugee in Egypt a year after his humiliating escape from Iran.

His son, speaking on French radio from his U.S. home after Khomeini's death on June 3, said: "With his (Khomeini's) disappearance, we find the rest of the regime with its hands full of problems."

Iranian experts based in Europe, however, say the opposition is so divided and emasculated that it may be a long time before it can pose any real threat to Tehran's clerical leadership.

But opposition leaders have joined Pahlavi in predicting the demise of the Islamic republic

that Khomeini founded on a wave of anti-Western sentiment.

"This is the end of the Khomeini regime. Even if the remnants of the regime try to hold power for a few days, the cod of the regime has come," said Massoud Rajavi, leader of Iran's main opposition, the Baghdad-based Mujahideen-e Khalq.

Former revolutionary President Abol Hassan Bani Sadr, now an opponent of Tehran based in Paris, has spoken of a civil war similar to the one in Lebanon.

But there is ample evidence that the Islamic republic is well-entrenched despite the death of the man who guided it through 10 years of revolutionary turmoil and a costly eight-year war with Iraq.

Judging from the mass emotion generated by Khomeini's death, Pahlavi may never return as the king.

The Shah's regal style of government, his support for the West and disregard of Islamic values alienated many Iranians who rallied to Khomeini's cause.

Millions have wept for Khomeini in scenes of crowd hysteria and a frenzy of grief unprecedented in modern Iranian history.

Tehran has been quick to interpret this outburst of sorrow as support for the government.

"Who are the true representa-

tives of the people, those who drink champagne on the Champs Elysees or those who weep for the imam (Khomeini)?" asked Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani.

Most Iranian opposition leaders are based in France where Khomeini himself lived before returning in triumph to lead the revolution.

Khomeini, in contrast to the Shah, pictured himself as a humble servant of the nation and lived a simple life. His peasant accent won the hearts and minds of a nation where a majority of the 50-million population lacks proper education.

Khomeini used little violence to topple the Shah but a wave of execution in post-revolutionary Iran sapped the strength of the opposition, robbing it of its best fighters.

Iran has moved quickly to try to defuse a leadership crisis, though there is nobody in the post-Khomeini era to fill the vacuum left by the death of the leader who wielded sweeping political and religious powers.

The most active opposition group is the Mujahideen which has in the past launched abortive military operations against Tehran.

The group played a key role in the revolution but soon fell foul

of Tehran's fundamentalist leaders suspicious of the Mujahideen ideology — a hybrid of Marxism and Islam. It is dubbed in Iran as the "hypocrites organisation."

Bani Sadr told Reuters by telephone: "No Iranian opposition group has the military force to challenge Tehran. The Mujahideen have a few hundred troops but could achieve nothing."

Saram Chubin of the Geneva-based Graduate School of International Studies agrees with Bani Sadr saying: "No credible opposition exists with a national base or constituency in Iran."

Pahlavi has pinned his hopes on a military coup, though he has failed to establish a power base in Iran despite evidence of nostalgia among some elderly Iranians for the prosperous days of the Shah's rule.

The army was ruthlessly purged after the revolution and the ruling clergy set up the revolutionary guards to foil any coup.

Another major drawback for Pahlavi is the Islamic fundamentalism that has permeated the ranks of the young people in Iran, who make up 45 per cent of the population.

Chubin says of them: "They have been brought up on a diet of Islam and will not repudiate it. They will try to improve and reform the present system."

Syria frees Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Syria has freed 185 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners held in Damascus jails for anti-Syrian activities, Palestinian sources said Tuesday.

Those released included 140 Palestinians of Fateh; they added.

The releases were part of improving relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation after a six-year-old rift, they said.

The Palestinians, from the refugee camp of Al Yarmouk in Syria, were arrested in 1983 on charges of backing PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat whose men fought fierce battles with Palestinian dissident groups in Tripoli in 1983, they said.

Forty-five Lebanese of the Muslim fundamentalist Tawheed movement, led by Sheikh Saeed Shaaban, were also freed last week, the sources added.

Tawheed, which was loyal to Arafat, wielded strong influence in Tripoli before it was smashed by leftist groups in two months of fighting in 1985.

Syrian troops, part of Damascus' 40,000-strong force deployed in Lebanon, are in charge of security in Tripoli.

Relations between Syria and Arafat improved slightly when last month's Arab summit in Casablanca, which Syrian President Hafez Al Assad attended, backed Arafat's Middle East peace strategy.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Emergency food aid for Lebanon

ROME (R) — Victims of Lebanon's civil war will be awarded \$1.25 million of emergency food aid by the World Food Programme (WFP). The aid will help some 250,000 people who have fled the fighting in Beirut for shelter in South Lebanon, the Bekaa Valley and Mount Lebanon, said WFP, part of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. The food is ready to be shipped from the Greek port of Piraeus with other food from bilateral donors when Beirut's ports reopen.

Egypt, Algeria abolish entry visas

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and Algeria, in a move to improve ties, have abolished the need for entry visas for visits by each other's nationals. Foreign Ministry official Abdul-Kader Sallam said reporters the decision was made in a meeting with visiting Algerian envoy Ibrahim Taybi.

Lebanese Falangists reelect leader

BEIRUT (R) — The Falange Party has reelected its President George Saadeh for his second three-year term and chose new politburo members, most of them supporters of a hardline right-wing militia. Party sources said Saadeh was the only candidate for the leadership of Lebanon's largest Christian political group. Sources said eight of 12 new politburo members were supporters of the Lebanese Forces (LF) militia. The 12 will appoint another four next week.

Arab, African ministers to meet

KUWAIT (R) — Arab and African foreign ministers meet in Kuwait next week for talks diplomats expected to focus on opposing increased diplomatic ties between Israel and Africa. A Kuwaiti government official said a permanent committee on Arab-African cooperation would open its 10th meeting June 19.

Gorbachev aide visits Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — A close political associate of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev arrived in Israel Tuesday saying Soviet people wanted "more contact" with the Zionist state. Vitaly Komarov, editor-in-chief of the reformist political weekly Ogoniok and a member of the newly-elected Congress of People's Deputies, was due to meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other political leaders during a 10-day lecture tour.

Lebanon's education system — heavy casualty of civil strife

By Rodaina Kanaan
The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Fighting between troops loyal to military commander Michel Aoun and Syrian-backed Lebanese militia has paralysed the American University of Beirut (AUB), the Middle East's most prestigious academic institute, along with much of Lebanon's educational system.

But the university's senior officials are determined to reopen the seaside facility, which has given the Arab World at least three presidents, 10 prime ministers and more than 100 cabinet ministers and ambassadors, as soon as possible.

The 123-year-old school was one month into the 1989 semester when fierce artillery battles

flared March 8. Classes were suspended 15 days later, but AUB's acting president, Ibrahim Salhi, says they will resume 48 hours after the fighting stops in the latest round of Lebanon's 15-year-old civil war.

The campus drew artillery fire from Aoun's east Beirut after the militiamen set up gun positions nearby. Despite a shaky ceasefire declared by the Arab League May 11, gunners, including those near the AUB, daily shell Aoun-controlled ports to keep supplies from reaching their foes.

The campus has been hit by 33 shells, causing damage estimated at \$600,000. But Salhi, a Jordanian, insisted in an interview: "AUB is still healthy despite its unhealthy environment."

The only reported university casualty among the 367 people killed and more than 1,400 wounded was Alice Haddad, 60, a Lebanese librarian hit by shrapnel April 16 as she walked to the medical library.

Many of the 80 red-roofed stone buildings around the sprawling campus, 73 acres of gardens and terraces overlooking the Mediterranean, are pocked with shell splinters.

Most of the 5,300 Arab, Asian and African students have gone.

The medical school, with 268 students, remained functioning throughout the fighting. Its hospital, the largest in Lebanon with 421 beds, treated 60 casualties an hour during the worst of the shelling.

Students at AUB and at other colleges who had hoped

to graduate and head for further study in the United States and Western Europe have been forced to take shelter in bunkers rather than take exams vital for their careers.

Abdul Naser Arayssin, 26, a computer science student at the U.S.-affiliated Beirut University College who is hoping to study in the United States, said: "I'd hoped I could take the summer session and finish the two credits I still need to graduate."

"But because of what's happened, I'll have to do another year making up for the one I've lost because of the civil war."

In New York, AUB's American president, Dr. Frederick P. Herter, said recently: "We're prepared to extend the current semester into the summer in order to complete all necessary

academic requirements."

Uncertainty

No one is sure when the AUB will reopen. But Salhi stressed: "The AUB is here to stay and here to survive... We'll continue to operate and provide the high educational standards we have long been providing."

Lebanon is off-limits for Americans because of the wave of assassinations and kidnappings that engulfed the university, the first to introduce American education into the Middle East and a target for anti-Western fundamentalists.

The AUB was founded in 1866 by Daniel Bliss, an American Protestant missionary who believed the Middle East needed reading and writing

more than religion.

Bliss' grandson, AUB President David Dodge, became the first of many kidnap victims in 1982. He reappeared in Damascus a year later.

His successor, Malcolm Kerr, was assassinated by a gunman outside his office Jan. 18, 1984. So far, the campus was swept by a wave of abductions, including American librarian Peter Kilburn, seized Dec. 1, 1984, and political science professor Leigh Douglas, a Briton, kidnapped March 28, 1986.

Their bodies, along with that of another kidnapped British educator, were found in the central mountains April 18, 1986, three days after the U.S. air raids on Libya. They had been killed with gunshots.

Two other kidnapped AUB

officials — acting Dean of Agriculture Thomas Sutherland and acting Comptroller Joseph Cicippio, both Americans — are still in captivity.

Educational Ministry officials said that if AUB stays closed, so will Beirut's 17 other universities in both sectors, as well as most of the country's 3,000 schools with a combined enrollment of more than 800,000 students.

Khaled Abdul Samad, director of student affairs at the education ministry, said more than 200,000 students were unable to sit for their baccalaureate, or high school diploma, because of the fighting.

Many schools in and around Beirut have been hit. Four shells blasted the privately run Carmel St. Joseph School in

west Beirut, destroying classrooms, the director's office and much of the playground.

But classes resumed there last week despite the damage; the only school in the western sector reported to have reopened since the May 11 ceasefire.

All government-run schools are still closed, but officials in east Beirut said they would reopen in September if conditions improve.

"We can't run the risk of resuming classes under repeated shelling threats and have our students get killed on campus," said schools' syndicate official Elias Maroun.

Schools and colleges in north and south Lebanon, untouched by the fighting, have remained open.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children programme
15:50	Local programme
16:00	News for the Deaf
16:05	Local programme
16:10	"Alpha"
16:15	Health programme
16:20	Programme review
16:25	News in Arabic
16:30	Local series
16:35	Programme review
16:40	Arabic play
16:45	News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO	
16:50	La Baby Sitter
16:55	La Chance Aux Chansons
17:00	News in French
17:05	Local programme
17:10	Varieties
17:15	News in Arabic
17:20	Bill Cosby Show
17:25	Beauty and the Beast
17:30	News in English
17:35	Feature film

PRAYER TIMES	
05:50	Fajr
05:55	(Sunrise) Dhuhr
12:30	Dhuhr
16:16	'Asr
19:47	Maghreb
21:22	Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swarth	Tel. 810740
Assistance of God Church, Tel.	632783
St. Joseph Church Tel.	624590
Church of the Annunciation Tel.	637440

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terranova Church Tel.	623666
Church of the Annunciation Tel.	623541
Anglican Church Tel.	625383, Tel. 628543
Armenian Catholic Church Tel.	771331
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel.	772561
St. Ephraim Church Tel.	771751
Armenian International Church Tel.	683326
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel.	811295
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel.	815817, 821264

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

A gradual drop in temperature is expected and winds will be north-westerly moderate to fresh causing dust in the eastern and southern areas of the country. In Agaba, it will be dusty with northerly fresh winds and calm to wavy sea.

	Min./max. temp.
Amman	20 / 32
Aqaba	26 / 40
Jerash	18 / 35
Jordan Valley	24 / 38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 35, Aqaba 42. Humidity readings: Amman 18 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Khalid Klob	826919
Dr. Mervat Wardah	73111

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Dr. Husein Haddad	731267
Dr. Fayez Jallouh	624207
Firas pharmacy	661912
Ferdous pharmacy	778336
Al Asena pharmacy	677055
Naironk pharmacy	623672
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shameel pharmacy	637660

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:	
Husein Medical Centre	813813/32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn.	644281/6
Akileh Maternity, J. Amn.	642442/2
Jabal Amman Maternity	642362
Mathar, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shamoun	664717/4
Shameel Hospital	669131
University Hospital	845845
Al-Musader Hospital	667227/7
The Islamic, Abdali	666127/37
Italian, Al-Mohajir	77101/3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah	775111/26
Arney, Marka	891611/15
Queen Alia Hospital	602240/50
Amal Hospital	674155

ZARQA:	
Dr. Walid Hattash	982799
Khalid pharmacy	985417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	630341
Rescue	199
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 811111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	843402
Traffic Police	986390
Public Security Department	630321
Police Complaints	605800
Police Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	771467
Complaints	787111
Amman Municipality	787111
Complaints	787111
Telephone Information	121
(directory assistance)	010230
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	623101
Repairs	661101
Abdali Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111

Water Authority	680100
Jordan Electricity Authority	815615
Electric Power	636381
Company	08-53200
RJ Flight Information	08-53200
Queen Alia Intl. Airport	08-53200

ARRIVALS

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)	
05:30	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
06:00	Damascus (RJ)
06:30	Jeddah (RJ)
06:30	Riyadh (RJ)
06:30	Dhahran (RJ)
06:40	Kuwait (RJ)
06:45	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
06:55	Calcutta (RJ)
07:00	Cairo, Aqaba (RJ)
07:15	London (RJ)
07:30	Larissa (RJ)
07:30	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
08:15	Athens (RJ)
08:45	Cairo, Tunis (RJ)
09:30	Bangkok (RJ)
09:45	Rome (RJ)
09:15	Baghdad (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

09:15	Dubai (TU)		
10:10	Sana'a (YH)	09:40	Damascus, Paris (AF)
12:05	Isfah (IR)	10:15	Tunis (TU)
13:20	Cairo (MS)	11:10	Frankfurt (DE)
14:00	Kuwait (KU)	12:05	Ankara, Istanbul (TR)
14:20	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)	12:45	Cairo (MS)
15:00	Baghdad (IA)	15:30	Bahrain, Muscat (OM)
16:00	Bucharest (RO)	15:30	Kuwait (KU)
17:25	Riyadh (SV)	16:00	Baghdad (IA)

Students begin Tawjihi examinations Thursday

AMMAN (J.T.) — The second and last Tawjihi examination session opens in Amman Thursday with more than 58,000 third secondary class students registered to take part in it, according to sources at the Ministry of Education Wednesday.

The sources said that the ministry had arranged for the students to take their exams at more than 760 halls around the Kingdom under the supervision of teachers appointed by the ministry.

The 10-day examination session, which ends on June 24, marks the end of the 1988-1989 scholastic year in Jordan, and the results will not be available before early August, the sources added.

The same students took the first examination session in January during a mid-year holiday for schools in the country.

The examination, according to the sources, will be taken by students of the scientific literary, commercial, agricultural, industrial, nursing and hotel management streams.

Abu Nuwwar becomes president of CSC

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Council of Ministers Wednesday announced the appointment of Mr. Mohammad Saeed Abu Nuwwar as president of the Civil Service Commission (CSC) which is in charge of processing applications for employment in government offices and organising training courses for government employees in cooperation with the institute of public administration.

Abu Nuwwar, a former secretary general of the Ministry of Information, and director general of the Civil Aviation Authority replaces Ibrahim Izzeddin who became Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs in the present government.

The Council of Ministers also announced the appointment of Mohammad Muhieddin Kreishan as director general of the Hijaz Railway.

Kreishan, a former teacher and Ma'an mayor succeeded Abdullah Al Jazi who had been appointed director general of the Post Office and Postal Savings Fund.

Jordan, Syria to discuss cooperation in tourism

AMMAN (J.T.) — Syrian Ministry of Tourism under-secretary Isam Amiri will arrive in Amman Thursday at the head of a Syrian delegation for talks with Jordanian officials on ways to boost bilateral cooperation in tourism.

Amiri, according to a report by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, will hold talks with his Jordanian counterpart Nasir Atallah and a team of officials from the Ministry of Tourism on various topics concerning the tourism industry and means of cooperation in organising group tours of areas in both countries.

The agency said that the two sides will discuss marketing Syrian and Jordanian tourist attractions and archaeological sites abroad and will explore the prospect of cooperating in hotel management training and in travel and tour promotion operations.

The two days of talks here are expected to culminate in an executive programme for the implementation of a 1974 tourism agreement between Jordan and Syria.

The programme would entail providing incentives for businessmen to set up joint tourism projects to study the prospect of establishing an investment company for tourism and to exchange ideas for recreational facilities. Amiri was quoted as saying Monday in Damascus.

He said that the programme would pave the way for tour operations from Jordan and Syria to cooperate in marketing the two countries' tourist sites abroad.

7 killed, 122 injured in road accidents

AMMAN (Petra) — Seven citizens were killed and 122 others injured in a total of 269 road accidents that occurred in the Kingdom between May 23 and June 3, according to a statistical bulletin by the Public Security Department (PSD) Wednesday.

The bulletin said that the number of road accidents in this period was less by 0.37 per cent compared to the week preceding May 23, and that the number of injured was less by 3.3 per cent but that the number of dead rose by five persons.

Most of the casualties, it said, were caused by citizens being knocked down by cars.

Zarqa governor discusses random construction

ZARQA (Petra) — Encroachments upon state land and finding radical solutions to them were the subject of discussion at a meeting held Tuesday in Zarqa governorate, under the chairmanship of Zarqa Governor Mohammad Hussein Al Shobaki.

The governor reviewed with directors general of the Land and Survey Department and the Urban Development Department, in addition to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment secretary general, the real administrative, legal and social dimensions of the state land problem.

Shobaki pointed out to the differences which arise from buying and selling state land in accordance with illegal and unofficial deeds.

He noted that the citizens' interest, in constructing their own houses on the state land randomly has created health and public safety problems.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition by three North African artists at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation.
- ★ An art exhibition by Ahmad Abu Othman at the Housing Bank Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian and Arab artists at Al Wasiti Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Tents and Stones" by Samia Al Zarir at Alfa Art Gallery (Flying Carpet).
- ★ A photography exhibition on Jordan by Francis Chaveron at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition on Bertolt Brecht's life and famous theatre performances at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ An exhibition entitled "Spotlight Germany" displaying works by eleven German photographers at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ An exhibition of contemporary Japanese posters at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ An exhibition of photographs on Arabic and orientalist architecture by Radolph Hammadi at the French Cultural Centre.
- ★ An art exhibition entitled "Study in Line and Colour" by Dodi Tabaa at the Petra Bank Art Gallery.

FILM

- ★ A feature film entitled "Sweet Dreams" at the American Centre — 7:30 p.m.

DIALOGUE

- ★ A dialogue between critic Mazen Asfour and artist Ahmad Na'wash on Na'wash's works, at Al Wasiti Art Gallery — 6:00 p.m.

Sharif Zaid: ACC aims to serve whole Arab nation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) whose leaders are meeting in Alexandria Thursday is an economic grouping aiming at serving the interests of the whole Arab nation, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid the Shaker said here Wednesday.

In an interview with Al Hawadeth magazine, the prime minister said that the ACC seeks economic integration among Arab states and will not serve as an axis or a bloc serving its own selfish interests.

Each of the ACC countries will try to benefit from the experiences and potentials of the other members in its endeavour to achieve development and progress, the prime minister added.

The ACC countries seek real integration and hope to attain self reliance in view of their huge industrial, agricultural and manpower potentials, the prime minister said in the interview which will be published Thursday.

Referring to the Jordanian economic situation, the prime minister said the government has set up an economic team to discuss in detail the country's financial burden, and it is hoped that the government will be able to take important decisions in the light of the team's findings in the coming few weeks.

The measures, he said, would deal with the method to be adopted in dealing with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to which Jordan is committed through its letter of intent signed by the two sides.

Jordan, he added, will hold further contacts with the other Arab countries which had provided some financial assistance and promised more to help.

"We are now in a crisis and we look forward towards this assistance and we do not believe that our brothers will let us down at this critical stage."

Asked on the parliamentary elections, Sharif Zaid said that the government is committed to holding the elections before the end of this year.

"We have held a series of meetings to prepare for the elections which are to be free so that the coming parliament will form a real power, supporting the executive authority and laying down the basis for a political life," the prime minister noted.

Asked to comment on the ongoing transfers in the posts of senior civil servants, the prime minister said that the step is necessary to enhance the civil service in Jordan and to help improve the performance of civil servants.

On Jordan's relations with Syria the prime minister said they were good. He hoped to make a visit to Syria in the coming month for the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee meetings which is bound to bolster bilateral relations further.

Referring to Jordan's decision to cancel a deal with Britain over the sale of Tornado

aircraft, the prime minister said that the decision was motivated by financial reasons.

"Jordan seeks to develop its air force as well as its land forces but it has to go easy in view of the current economic and financial situation."

The prime minister denied that Jordan has made large oil discoveries despite the involvement of a number of firms in oil exploration operations. He said that large reserves of natural gas have been discovered and are being used efficiently.

Commenting on Washington's stand with regards to the Middle East situation, Sharif Zaid said that the American administration has a positive stand towards this issue because President George Bush has extensive foreign affairs experience.

"Bush is well informed about all aspects of the situation in the region, and I believe he will try to solve the issue in an equitable manner," the prime minister said.

Referring to Jordan's relations with the Soviet Union Sharif Zaid said they were very good and there was understanding between Amman and Moscow at all levels.

But the prime minister said he does not believe there is good chance for holding an international conference on the Middle East in the near future. He said Jordan still believes that it will be the only feasible forum to resolve the Middle East question.

AACO to announce birth of financial company

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Arab Air Carriers Organisation (AACO) will announce the birth of a pan-Arab aviation financing company in the coming month, but a preliminary meeting will be held in Kuwait on June 19 to put the finishing touches to the project.

AACO Secretary General Adli Dajani announced here Wednesday.

He said that the meeting in Kuwait this month will finalise an agreement with Arab and foreign banks and financial organisations

which will finance the deal and determine the quota and the share of each Arab airline in the company.

Earlier this year, the AACO said that the projected company would help Arab airlines finance the purchase and leasing of aircraft for their own operations. The formation of such a company comes in response to challenges created by the merger of major U.S. airlines as well as the prospective challenge of Europe's integrated air carriers by 1992 the AACO said

in a statement issued in January.

Mr. Ali Ghandour, chairman and chief executive officer of Royal Jordanian (RJ) said that the Arab airlines will need to replace most of their present aircraft within a decade from now, and therefore financial sources should be found through the projected company to help in this process.

The decision to set up the company was taken upon a recommendation by a special committee set up by the AACO and

comprising RJ, Kuwait Airways and the Moroccan Airlines.

Ghandour said in a statement following his visit to Tunis earlier this month to discuss this project.

Dajani was quoted earlier as saying that Arab air carriers would need to replace 150 of their old planes and purchase or lease 50 other aircraft to fulfil their growth and development plans.

According to Dajani 13 Arab air carriers so far expressed interest in the joint plan.

New bus terminal to replace Abdali

AMMAN (J.T.) — The bus terminal in the heart of Amman will be closed down in 1990 and the buses will be transferred to an area not far off from the University of Jordan, according to an announcement by Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh.

An area of 35 dunums of land near the university will be prepared to serve as a new terminal for buses and cars to replace the Abdali terminal, Rawabdeh was quoted by Al Dustour daily as saying at a municipal council meeting Tuesday evening.

The paper quoted the mayor as saying that a team of municipal engineers and technicians are already at work preparing the

designs for the project and that the terminal will be ready by the middle of the coming year.

Last June, Rawabdeh had said that the municipality was holding contacts with landowners near the University of Jordan bridge in order to purchase the land for the bus terminal. He said this step was necessary in view of the congested areas within Amman.

Rawabdeh said he expected the capital's residents to grow into two million by the end of the century and that expansion was inevitable.

He said the bus terminal transfer was part of the municipality's plans to expand and to ease congestion within the capital.

Last year, a public controversy

the interchange near the Ministry of Interior because vehicles travelling to the north of the country from Amman and stationed at the Abdali Bus Terminal had to go through the roundabout at the interchange with the result that further traffic jams were caused.

Streets named after martyrs

At its regular session, the municipal council also decided to name a number of streets in Amman after martyrs who fell in the course of the on-going intifada.

The council named a street in Al Naser district "Al Fao Street" after the Fao peninsula which was liberated by the Iraqi Armed Forces in the war with Iran.

Another street in Amman was



Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh

named after Roaman Catholic priest William Al Yaacoub from Madaba who died earlier this year and whose parents donated his heart and kidneys that saved the lives of three other citizens. was raised about the usefulness of



Her Majesty Queen Noor is briefed Wednesday by the president of the University of Jordan, Abdul Salam Al Majali, on the university's programmes.

Queen attends graduation of 67 teachers of English

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday attended a ceremony at the University of Jordan for the graduation of 67 teachers of English who have ended a three-month training course to improve their professional skills.

The Queen distributed diplomas and awards to the graduates who are teachers of English employed by the Ministry of Education.

The course, sponsored by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education was intended to upgrade the teachers' linguistic and pedagogical performance, according to the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) which is responsible for the endowment's programmes.

A total of 250 English language teachers have so far benefited from the programme which was initiated in 1984.

The graduating teachers had their courses at the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the British Council centre in Amman.

Dr. Mohammad Anani director of the University of Jordan's Languages Centre delivered a speech, outlining the programmes which had been executed

with backing and assistance from NHF and its endowment programmes.

Mr. Isam Zawawi from the NHF said that the programme benefitted the national economy by providing training and new skills to promising candidates.

Before the graduation ceremony, the Queen met with University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali who briefed her on the university programmes which he said now benefit some 16,000 students.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

CABINET APPROVES GRANT AGREEMENT: The cabinet Tuesday approved the personnel organisational system of the Central Bank of Jordan. The system provided for the division of employees into three categories. The new system took into consideration the directives included in the civil service system. The cabinet also approved the agreement of a \$150,000 grant to be signed between the Jordanian and the U.S. governments. The grant will be presented to the National Population Committee of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund. (Petra)

BDUR RECEIVES EGYPTIAN TEAM: Minister of Labour Jamal Bdour Wednesday met with a delegation representing the Egyptian General Union of Labourers currently on a visit to Jordan. The two sides discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the field of labour and ways for bolstering and promoting them. (Petra)

PEOPLE'S ARMY: A new batch of people's army recruits graduated Tuesday at Rweishid district under the patronage of the people's army commander who presented awards to a number of recruits. On Tuesday a new batch of people's army recruits had graduated at Al Koura district. The Irbid military region commander delivered a speech in which he praised the graduates' high training standard. (Petra)

FIRE DESTROYS BAKERY: A fire at an automated bakery in Tabarbour district near Amman caused extensive damage to the bakery and the nearby area but no casualties. The Civil Defence Department (CDD) whose fire engines were called out to extinguish the fire said it was caused by an electric short circuit triggered by flames in the combustion chamber which was inundated by extra quantities of leaking fuel. (Petra)

MAJALI ATTENDS UNESCO MEETING: University of Jordan President Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali has said that Palestinians should be given the opportunity to interact with other nations in the fields of science and education by joining the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Delivering a speech at the 131st session of the UNESCO executive council which convened in Paris, Majali called for promoting international understanding and reviewing UNESCO's future plans. He also stressed the need to support educational institutions, which care for children, and noted the need to reinforce education by supporting research. (Petra)

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Others:
LEMON FLAVOR
PEACH / APRICOT
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Trusthouse Forte Hotels

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Alexandria — only the beginning

THE SUMMIT meeting which opens in Alexandria, Egypt, today of the leaders of Jordan, Iraq, North Yemen and Egypt bears special significance on several contexts, whether within the realm of internal ACC cooperation and coordination or collective interaction with the Arab League. While consolidating the basic structures and fundamental principles that govern the spirit behind the founding of the council in February this year, the summit also offers an opportunity to the four leaders to reflect on the advances the council made since February with a view to mapping out future strategies. The aims and objectives of the council are indeed economy-oriented, but, inevitably, there can only be a very thin drawing line between economics and politics as was highlighted by the strong contribution that the ACC made and the role its leaders played in reinstating Egypt into the Arab League at last month's Arab Summit in Casablanca. It is only natural that the four leaders meeting in Alexandria today will also delve into political problems besetting the Arab World, starting with the Palestinian issue and the continuing bloodshed in Lebanon among other topics and seek to contribute to the ongoing efforts exerted by the high-level panels set up by the Casablanca summit.

On the ACC front, the Alexandria summit is only the beginning. The leaders of the four countries have shown outstanding seriousness and determination to exert their best towards living up to the ACC founding principles and realising the objectives of the council despite its infancy. The seriousness inherent in every collective move of the four, visible or otherwise, has belied the contentions of born-sceptics in the international scene that the ACC would remain on paper and rhetoric.

The tasks that face the Alexandria summit are multi-fold. Increased trade, joint investment projects, free movement and equal job opportunities of nationals and utilisation of technology and expertise available with the ACC countries for mutual benefit are only some of its long-term goals. No doubt, the framework that will govern such interaction will not infringe upon the Arab League guidelines. If anything, it will advance the process of collective Arab action within the Arab League context and facilitate the process of Arab League cooperation, particularly that the league will be dealing with a collective representative body of four of its member states as is and will be the case with the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council and the five-member Arab Maghreb Union.

We wish the Alexandria summit every success and hope that some of our hesitating brothers elsewhere in the Arab World will take the big step and decide to walk in through the ACC door, which remains open for any Arab state, and contribute to the common Arab cause of preparing itself to face the challenge of a united Europe in the year 1992.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

THE MEETING between the heads of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) in Alexandria Thursday provides ample material for commentary by the Jordanian local press. Al Ra'i daily for its part said that the leaders of Egypt, Iraq, North Yemen and Jordan have another golden opportunity when they meet in Alexandria to serve their nation and to chart further programmes, to take their four countries one more step towards integration and unity. The four leaders, the paper noted, are facing a host of issues ranging from the free flow of workers and capital from one country into another, to economic matters and unification of political stands at all levels. Coming in the wake of the Casablanca Arab summit meeting, the Alexandria conference should be regarded as another determined step on the part of the four Arab states, which created the ACC grouping last February, to take meaningful steps for implementing their original agreement and its provisions, the paper added. It said that world events are moving fast, and development is even faster in a world heading towards the formation of economic blocs and employing technology for progress; and it is incumbent upon our leaders to take immediate steps aimed at helping the Arab World attain real progress.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily Wednesday said that the ACC countries which plan a meeting in Egypt Thursday should realise that only through unity among them can further development be achieved. Tareq Masarweh says that the four leaders will be confronted with an array of questions ranging from ensuring food security for their countries to the questions of war and peace on the western as well as the eastern flanks of the Arab World. The writer points out that Iraq, Egypt, North Yemen and Jordan are home for more than half the inhabitants of the Arab World; and these countries face an uneasy situation in view of continued Israeli occupation of Arab land and in the wake of an eight year war with Iran that drained many of the Arab World's resources. He says that economic, travel, political and social barriers among the four countries should be removed for ever, if the leaders wish to achieve meaningful service to their masses.

Sawri Al Shaab daily wrote an editorial on the Indian-Jordanian investment seminar which resulted in initial agreement on launching joint economic ventures benefiting the economies of both countries. The paper said that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who initiated the idea of an investment seminar is to be commended for his efforts and his active participation in the meetings which bore fruitful results. Jordan, with its central geographical location in the Arab World and the three continents: Asia, Europe and Africa; and India with its industrial know-how and expertise, can forge ahead as partners in implementing joint projects and serve as a good example for a South-South cooperation, the paper said. It expressed hope that the Amman meeting will pave the way for greater scopes of bilateral cooperation in all fields.

Shifting winds in post-Khomeini Iran

By P.V. Vivekanand

It may be cruel and insensitive to say it, but there is no denying the fact that the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was a much-awaited event for many, since the world was resigned into accepting that there could not be any meaningful change in Iran's radical approach to international relations, particularly with the West, as long as the Shi'ite revolutionary patriarch reigned supreme in Tehran.

Now that Khomeini is dead and gone after catapulting Iran into international limelight as a country led by fiery theologians who cared little for diplomacy in their pursuit of change through religious extremism, theories are plenty over what lies in store for the Iranians, and, by extension, for some of those countries and peoples who have had the fortune or misfortune of crossing swords with Tehran. Some say that the so-called moderates are gaining in the ongoing Iranian power struggle; others say there can be little change in Iran's foreign policies since there is very little change for the man on the street in Iran in terms of living conditions and economic hardships — which were partly behind hard-line foreign policy positions — except that there is no longer an authoritative voice which could soothe away some of the suffering.

Conflicting signals are coming from Ali Khamenei, who was elevated as Khomeini's spiritual successor in less than 24 hours after the patriarch's death. Many see him as a leading moderate, whose partnership with another of those redoubtable moderates, Majlis speaker and leading presidential candidate Ali Hashemi Rafsanjani, could herald a gradual shift towards prudence in Tehran. They cite instances in the past when both leaders spoke in relatively tuned down tones on Iran's relations with the outside world. But serious doubts are cast on the "closet-pragmatist" scenario than we listen to Khamenei's first inceptive Tuesday describing the U.S. as an enemy who does not "understand any language but the language of force, and nothing will stop them from continuing viciousness."

While of course very little love is lost between Washington and Tehran, we cannot also discount that such are the statements that the Iranian people, long used to revolutionary diatribes from Khomeini and his faithful disciples, expect from the successor of the patriarch.

So we do not know yet if Khamenei's verbal assault is merely for local consumption. It is not, however, a very comforting picture especially given the prediction by a senior pro-Iranian Lebanese cleric that there could be no early release of Western hostages held in Lebanon. The U.S. administration has clearly stated that better ties with Iran depended upon Iranian contribution to the release of the hostages.

Again the pledges of support that Khamenei has secured from the so-called radical camp, led by Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi and Interior Minister Ali Mohtashemi, could also be interpreted variously. Did the radicals scurry over to the moderate camp or the other way around?

In any event, it remains to be seen whether the death of Khomeini could be a watershed in Iran-Iraq peace negotiations, which have got nowhere in more than nine months. According to many Iranian experts, the main stumbling block in the talks was Khomeini's personal determination not to let Iraq gain any "advantage" from the war: mainly the restoration of sovereignty over the strategic Shatt Al Arab waterway, which is the root of the conflict. They attribute Khomeini's personal animosity towards the Iraqi leadership to what he perceived as the injustice of Baghdad expelling him in 1978 after having allowed him sanctuary for 15 years.

(For some, Khomeini's stern refusal, even during the pre-war period, to pay rent arrears for his residence in Iraq is a simple, but tell-tale sign of his anger at being asked to leave Iraq at a time when the Iranian revolution was slowly building itself).

While Iranian leaders in the post-Khomeini era will not be anxious to accept the Iraqi argument and push for an early peace settlement, Tehran will probably be slightly more accommodating when negotiations resume. It would be a mistake to see military moves by Iranian rebels — the Mujahadeen-e-Khalq and its National Liberation Army of Iran — as anything more than a double-edged sword. On the one hand, any military action staged by the Mujahadeen might give a kick in Tehran's face and jolt it into accepting that the relatively quiet borders with Iraq should not encourage them drag their feet in peace talks. But it might also consolidate Tehran's rejection of all Iraqi arguments at the peace negotiations and allow the Mujahadeen to emerge as another player in an already overcrowded chessboard, pushing chances of a peace agreement still recede further away.

The Iranian leadership may not exactly be itching for a new war

with Iraq, at least at the moment, but internal strife stemming from economic hardships of the average Iranian on the street is likely to prompt Tehran to keep tension simmering with Iraq as a red herring. Mujahadeen actions, staged across the border from Iraq, will help contribute to that scenario.

As counterthreat, however, Iraq has the Grand Ayatollah Abol Qassem Khoi, a natural successor to Khomeini and who now lives on Najaf, to throw a new spanner, if Baghdad chooses to do, in the works of the power play in Tehran.

On local Iranian scene, it is likely that theologians who were forced to acknowledge Khomeini as supreme leader will now stake their claims to higher positions in the theocratic hierarchy, particularly in light of Khamenei's relatively low stature in religious terms. No one is likely to forget that it was a grand gesture by the Assembly of Experts to extend the title of ayatollah to Khamenei to justify his new position as supreme leader. But such sentiments will take time to materialise into practical actions.

Particularly alarming for some other sceptics are speculations that Ahmad Khomeini, son of the departed leader, could harbour desires for the presidency. First suggested by the Mujahadeen, the possibility is indeed strong, especially if he decides to exploit the national sympathy over his father's death as a stepping stone to the presidential palace. Will he give up such a quest against the powerful lobby controlled by Rafsanjani, the only declared candidate for the presidential elections scheduled for August? If indeed he opts to seek the presidency, then a major tug-of-war is in the offing with major repercussions on Iran's external relations. It is obvious that any contender to the presidency should indeed have the blessing of Khamenei, who in turn will have to abide by the revolutionary ideals espoused by his predecessor. As the son of his father, nor can Ahmad Khomeini adopt for a moderate platform in the unlikely event that he wants one. So, the net scenario is more than likely to involve extremist lines and positions which will further diminish any chance of Iran making any move towards improving external relations.

In a nutshell, despite the show of national unity and emotional scenes of mourning for Khomeini and mass hysteria and frenzy which somehow imparts an impression of single Iranian family, the corridors of power in Tehran are fraught with pitfalls and infighting. Buried within the labyrinth are prospects of any immediate improvement in chances for countries to mend fences with Iran, or the other way around. Pity is also in order for Salman Rushdie.

Stop the monster now!

The following is the first part of the text of the speech delivered at the Peace Now rally in Tel Aviv June 3.

By Amos Oz

A small sect, a cruel and obdurate sect, emerged several years ago from a dark corner of Judaism; and it is threatening to destroy all that is dear and holy to us, and to bring down upon us a savage and insane blood-cult.

People think, mistakenly, that this sect is struggling for our sovereignty in Holon and Nablus, that it wants the Greater Land of Israel, and this end justifies all the means at their disposal — including those dripping with blood. But the truth is that, for this cult, the Greater Land of Israel is merely a sophisticated ploy to disguise its real aims: the imposition of an ugly and distorted version of Judaism on the State of Israel. Nablus and Hebron are just means to an end, way-stations along the course of Levinger and Kahane are pursuing towards the spread of their savage conception over Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Dimona and Beit She'an.

The real aim of this cult is the expulsion of the Arabs so as to oppress the Jews afterwards, to force us all to bow to the authority of their brutal false prophets. The national split over the question of borders and the territories is merely the breach through which the waste-products of Judaism spill onto the forefront of history's stage. It is a tragedy for all of us, hawks and doves, Jews and Arabs; but perhaps above all it is the tragedy of the secular Right which even now has not yet understood that it, too, as well as all it holds dear, is in the line of fire.

Fifteen years ago, in the abandoned train station at Sebastiya, this cult forced Yitzhak Rabin to his knees; and ever since then Rabin has remained on his knees before the Levingers. Worse than that — the State of Israel went down on its knees there, at Sebastiya, 15 years ago; it hasn't been able to get back on its feet. Since then, in fact, all of us are "flat on our faces."

And now the moment of truth has arrived. The masks have come off, the disguises have been cast aside, the hands are the hands of Kahane. If the State of Israel does not arise and stop them now, the day may not be far off when they will stop us.

What is in the balance is not merely the future of the territories, nor even the question of war and peace. What is now to be determined — perhaps within a few weeks or months — is the very face of Jewish civilisation. The very existence of being a free people in our own land.

The shocking success this cult has had in harnessing to its bandwagon large portions of the hawkish Right is also in part a result of the way it has wrapped itself in the cloak of self-righteous religiosity, the mask of patriotic Zionism, and even the guise of pioneering, to pull the wool over the eyes of hundreds of thousands of Israelis who would quake with alarm were they to recognise, beyond the dubium and the Uzis, the face of the cruel and

freedom-hating fanatic Jewish Hizbullah.

All our attempts to reveal their true face have come to naught. Ever since Sebastiya, and to this very day, they have had the upper hand and we have been routed. Whoever sees and hears what is coming forth from Ariel, Petah Tikva, Jerusalem, Acre, Ashdod and everywhere else, must recognise that the lunacy of the day before yesterday is yesterday's exception and today's routine; and if we do not rid ourselves of it now — it will be tomorrow's norm. And those who defy that norm will go to prison.

The moment has come to arise and vow: They shall not pass. Israel's government of occupation in the territories has become a monster; a monster which has long since crossed the Green Line, removed its masks and even boasts of its monstrosity. Armed gangs rally forth to wreak vengeance upon Arabs, and sometimes upon Jews who have the bad luck to look like Arabs, and upon Jews "who deserve to get shot like Arabs," and upon Jews who "look like Jews who deserve to get shot."

Remember: this cult got the rifles and the machine-guns and the bullets from the State of Israel, from us — because the State of Israel did not understand that their ultimate goal was not to wipe out Arabs but rather to wipe out the State of Israel and proclaim in its stead the Messianic and insane Kingdom of Judah.

Day in and day out, we hear the confused voices of President

Herzog and Prime Minister Shamir and Defence Minister Rabin and all kinds of other figures who are stricken with blindness, pleading limply with this unclear cult "not to take the law into their own hands." "But what does taking the law into their own hands" mean? The shocking meaning of this phrase is that the law is sadism, pogromism, blind vengeance and indiscriminate slaughter — but the sadism and the slaughter must remain the monopoly of our men in uniform. Of the state.

Thus we degenerate day by day from a situation in which patently illegal and patently inhuman deeds are done practically unhindered — to a situation in which the law itself, and in one or two cases even justice, are beginning to display signs of being swept in the direction of this savage cult.

We are trying to say to President Herzog, to the prime minister and to all the rest: For God's sake stop nattering about "taking the law into their own hands." If each and every one of you, no matter what your view of a desirable and possible political solution is, does not speak out and begin to call crimes against humanity "crimes against humanity" — you, and all of us, will be sucked into the abyss of complicity in these crimes. If each and every one of you — hawks and doves, religious and secular, rabbis and legal advisers — does not speak out and call sadism "sadism" and a pogrom "a pogrom" — Judaism itself will be sucked into the depths of bestiality and defilement.

Whoever torture human beings — even enemies — with red-hot iron bars, is not merely someone

who is "taking the law into his own hands" but rather a criminal whom the law should take into its hands. Whoever abuses children, women and men, and whoever goes out to make a pogrom in a village or burn down the door of a journalist's home or beat up an IDF soldier or murder a political opponent — is not merely someone who is "taking the law into his own hands" but rather a villain and a criminal, whom the law must take into its own hands.

If each and every one of you — including you, Shamir, and you, Rabin, and you, the Chief Rabbi, and all the other rabbis — does not speak out and call murder "murder," you too will not be invulnerable to the murderers' bullets or to the fate of the late Emil Grunzweig.

Out there, in the dark, there is already someone who sees you, too, as traitors. And someone out there, in the dark, has made you fair game. And the man out there who is loading his gun with the bullet that has your name on it — has already got your confirmation in advance that your murder will be merely another instance of "taking the law into his own hands." Don't worry — there is sure to be someone who will immediately add: "They acted out of an understandable predicament."

If you do not speak out — yes, first and foremost you, the heads of our government, you, the leaders of the Right, you, the lovers of a Greater Israel, you, the rabbis — if you do not take steps with all possible speed to rehabilitate the law which is beginning to be perverted, and justice which is beginning to falter, on the basis of the absolute principle of one

and the same law for Arab and Jew, one and the same law for the settler and for the protester against settlement, equal justice for friends and for adversaries — if you do not do this at once, our blood is on your heads; and, at the end of the road, your own blood as well. You have been warned.

Without one law and equal justice for everyone, you will have to give up not only Ramallah and Hebron; you will have to give up the State of Israel, because the State of Israel cannot live without one law and equal justice. Nothing can exist here without one law and equal justice. Not Hebron. Not Tel Aviv. And not Judaism. And not the State. It will be a jungle here. Beirut.

The Israeli government of occupation in the territories is crumbling and degenerating not because Arab children are throwing stones and petrol bombs. In ultra-Orthodox Jerusalem as well, stones are thrown on the Sabbath, and the Tel Aviv underworld is prolific in the matter of petrol bombs. The occupation government is crumbling because the more or less agreed-upon foundation which had supported the occupation for 21 years has disappeared: it is no longer possible to use the old excuse that "there's no one to talk to," that there's no partner for peace, that without the territories our enemies will throw us into the sea. These claims are dead.

I don't know what is deep in the enemy's heart, but on his lips there are now suggestions for compromise and the peaceful co-existence of two states. Perhaps they are liars and de-

ceivers. Perhaps. But we will never know unless we enter negotiations and examine their suggestions face to face. The continuing deterioration, the blood being spilled, and the blood that will yet be spilled, is therefore also the responsibility of those who stubbornly pretend that there is no one with whom to talk.

There are among us a number of decent people who say to themselves: only by rebelling will we be able to force the politicians to change direction. It is not difficult to see how a number of decent people have already arrived at the spiritual imperative to break dastardly laws, avoid perverted regulations and refuse to serve with the army in the territories. They feel that whoever goes to serve as an occupier in the territories is in danger of becoming a monster — or of returning home broken and disheartened.

I and others like myself have not yet reached the point in our souls from which there is no return. We are still struggling to repair what has been bent, not to destroy it. To mend the breaks, and not merely to find a way out of the horror for ourselves.

But we too have our limits. We must sound a strong and clear declaration: Our patience is coming to an end. The hypocrisy of our leaders, the self-justification of our officials, the shocking pliancy of two or three judges, the prevalence of a double standard can bring us all to the point of saying: this is it.

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SEPT / SEPT

Difficile mission que celle de Lakhdar Brahimi, secrétaire général adjoint de la Ligue arabe et « envoyé spécial » du trépas maroco-algéro-saoudien chargé de trouver une solution politique à la crise LIBANAISE. Son retour à Beyrouth, après une visite à Damas, s'est accompagné mardi d'un regain de violence et d'un bombardement intensif du littoral du « pays chrétien ». Après deux jours de répit, coïncidant avec l'absence de M. Ibrahim, les milices libanaises soutenues par l'armée syrienne ont engagé un duel d'artillerie, destiné à marquer leur désapprobation de la rencontre entre l'émissaire de la Ligue arabe et le général Aoun. Décidé à obtenir « en priorité » l'arrêt total des hostilités et la levée des blocus, il doit faire face au refus des Syriens qui depuis trois mois expliquent que leur pression a pour objectif d'empêcher toute livraison d'armes irakiennes aux troupes du camp chrétien. Malgré « la bonne volonté » affichée samedi par le président Hafez Al-Assad à l'égard de la Troïka arabe, la Syrie continue d'exiger comme préalable à tout cessez-le-feu réel l'assurance qu'aucun soutien irakien à ses adversaires ne sera toléré. De son côté, le général Aoun a fait savoir que ses brigades et milices ne déposeraient les armes qu'une fois levés les blocus terrestre et maritime.

La position des Etats-Unis à l'égard du conflit ISRAËLO-PALESTINIEN relève elle aussi du jeu d'équilibre. Tout en appelant Tel Aviv à cesser la création de nouvelles implantations de colonies en Cisjordanie par la voix de son vice-président, Dan Quayle, Washington a posé vendredi son veto à une résolution du Conseil de sécurité des Nations-Unies condamnant Israël pour sa politique de répression dans les territoires occupés et approuvée par la France, l'URSS, la Chine et la Grande-Bretagne. Tout en « regrettant » l'attitude américaine, Yasser Arafat a insisté sur le souhait de l'OLP de « poursuivre le dialogue avec les Etats-Unis pour faire évoluer leur position ». Le leader de la centrale palestinienne a notamment demandé à Washington une « déclaration de principe » sur le Moyen-Orient, reconnaissant en particulier les droits « nationaux » du peuple palestinien à l'autodétermination.

Les IRANIENS, pour leur part, ont appris dès jeudi dernier la candidature du président du Parlement. Ali Akbar Hachemi-Rafsanjani à l'élection présidentielle prévue au mois d'août. En annonçant sa décision, il a également souligné l'importance qu'il attache au renforcement des prérogatives de la fonction. Le lendemain, il rendait un vibrant hommage au nouveau guide de la Révolution, Ali Khamenei, en démentant toute « différence » ou « division » entre « radicaux et modérés ». Une manière comme une autre de faire campagne. (D'après agences).

EN BRIEF

Festival. Les trois coups du festival de la culture et des arts de Jerash seront donnés le 5 juillet prochain. Vingt-cinq nations, dont dix pays arabes, participeront à cette huitième édition, consacrée au théâtre, à la danse folklorique et au ballet classique. Pour la première fois depuis la création du festival, des artistes japonais se produiront sur le site de la cité antique, aux côtés des Américains, des Soviétiques, des Argentins, des Égyptiens, des Libanais...

Réduction. Le Conseil de l'union économique arabe (CUEA) a décidé de limiter son budget 1990 à 1,150 million de dollars contre 1,7 million en 1989. Cette réduction, la plus importante de son histoire, a été décidée lors de la dernière réunion des 13 pays membres, au siège du CUEA à Amman. Le secrétaire général de l'organisation, Hassan Ibrahim, a indiqué que cette mesure s'explique par la crise financière que traverse le CUEA en raison du retard de certains pays dans le règlement de leurs cotisations. Ainsi du Koweït, dont l'aridité s'élève à 1,5 million de dollars.

Contrats. La France et l'Arabie Saoudite ont signé dimanche deux contrats militaires à l'occasion de la visite officielle à Paris du ministre saoudien de la Défense, le prince Sultan Ben Abdel Aziz. L'accord porte sur l'acquisition par Ryad de missiles « Mistral » fabriqués par la firme Matra et la construction de matériel, dont des frégates porte-hélicoptères.

Liban. Le Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) a décidé mardi de déboursier 1,25 million de dollars pour financer l'expédition de plus de deux mille tonnes de riz au Liban. Selon le PAM, ces denrées sont destinées à quelque 50.000 familles qui ont fui Beyrouth et se sont réfugiées dans la vallée de la Bekaa, sur le Mont Liban et dans le sud du pays.

Coûteux. L'intervention militaire en Afghanistan, qui a duré près de dix ans, a coûté environ huit milliards de dollars chaque année à l'URSS, a récemment révélé le premier ministre soviétique, Nikolai Ryjkov. Ce chiffre a été rendu public à l'occasion du congrès des députés du peuple, plus de trois mois après la fin du retrait des cent mille soldats du contingent de l'armée rouge de ce pays.

Adieux. Le pianiste et chef israélien Daniel Barenboïm a fait ses adieux samedi à l'Orchestre de Paris, dont il assurait la direction depuis 15 ans, en interprétant le « Requiem » de Verdi. Cinq mois après son licenciement brutal de l'Opéra de la Bastille, il a été ovationné et félicité par le compositeur et chef d'orchestre français Pierre Boulez. Barenboïm doit prendre dans deux ans la direction musicale de l'Orchestre de Chicago.

Tournée. L'équipe de France de football effectuera une tournée au Moyen-Orient du 17 au 28 janvier 1990, a annoncé Michel Platini le week-end dernier à Paris. Le sélectionneur du onze tricolore a indiqué que le pays hôte serait vraisemblablement le Koweït, le Qatar ou les Émirats.

Roland Garros... Les internationaux de France de tennis se sont achevés le week-end dernier sur une double surprise avec la victoire en finale dames de la jeune Espagnole Arantxa Sanchez, 17 ans, sur la favorite, l'Allemande de l'Ouest Steffi Graf (7-6, 6-4, 7-5). Dimanche, le Suédois Edberg a dû lui aussi s'incliner devant un nouveau venu, Michael Chang, l'Américain, 17 ans, non, s'est imposé en cinq sets (6-1, 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2) à l'issue d'un match de plus de trois heures et demi.

Et Amman. Les « internationaux » d'Amman ont été remportés dimanche sur le cours de l'ambassade de Grande-Bretagne par l'équipe de France, qui est facilement venue à bout de la formation ouest-allemande en finale. Les Britanniques, emmenés par leur ambassadeur, Anthony Reeves, se sont classés troisième, devant « le reste de l'Europe », dont les couleurs étaient défendues notamment par Hanibal Belbadis et Guido Vansina, respectivement ambassadeurs de Grèce et de Belgique.

Glaçons. Près d'une tonne et demi de cubes de glace, prélevée dans l'Antarctique, a pris mardi le chemin du Japon. Destinataires: les verres de whisky des habitants d'Osaka. L'exportateur chilien, à qui l'opération rapporte plus d'un million de dollars, les Japonais estiment que la banquise polaire « donne un goût particulier à leur boisson favorite » et que les glaçons irisés charment les « buveurs solitaires ». A chacun son snobisme.

Panique. Un demi siècle après Orson Welles, la lecture d'un roman-catastrophe à la radio espagnole a semé la panique samedi dernier dans plusieurs villages de Catalogne (Nord-est du pays), proches du lieu où se déroule l'action du livre. De nombreux villageois se sont en effet rués sur le téléphone ou sur les routes en entendant la description de la rupture d'un barrage hydroélectrique de la région. A défaut de flots furieux, ce sont les services de la protection civile, de police et les pompiers qui se sont retrouvés... submergés.

Entretien avec Naguib Mahfouz (II)

“Nous vivons l'époque des unions”

A la littérature, Naguib Mahfouz joint une réflexion plus générale sur le monde contemporain dans le deuxième volet de l'interview exclusive qu'il a accordée au Jourdain.

Le Nobel égyptien défend l'idée d'un monde plus solidaire, exhorte les pays arabes à promouvoir leur unité culturelle et livre sa conception de l'Islam.

Le Jourdain: Comment vous situez-vous à l'égard de l'Islam après les menaces de mort dont vous avez récemment fait l'objet de la part des fondamentalistes?

Naguib Mahfouz: On nait musulman. Or la vraie nature de l'Islam est la tolérance et l'humanisme, non le fanatisme. Notre religion prône la liberté, dans le sens où n'est concevable que la soumission à Dieu; elle établit la consultation des croyants, qui n'est autre que la base de la démocratie; elle fait du travail un devoir religieux. De plus, j'estime qu'elle ordonne à l'individu d'user de son intelligence. Et puis, les droits de l'homme existent dans l'Islam. Il fut une époque où nombre de cultures et de religions se côtoyaient dans le monde musulman et nulle part ailleurs. Cette tolérance doit nous permettre d'entrer et de vivre dans le monde d'aujourd'hui.

L.J.: Et de promouvoir la démocratie?

N.M.: J'appartiens à une génération qui a grandi dans la renaissance de l'indépendance et de la démocratie. Nous avons cru à un régime incompatible avec l'injustice sociale.

L.J.: Le monde arabe contemporain vous déçoit-il?

N.M.: Je pense que l'histoire arabe a bien commencé. L'épo-

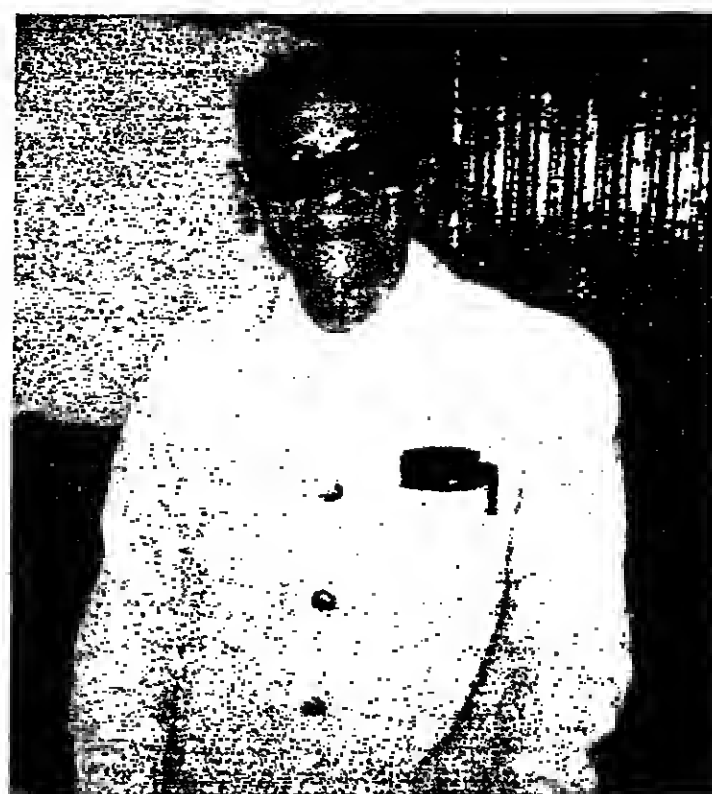
que des Quatre Sages, autrement dit des disciples directs du Prophète, fut une époque de liberté, de justice et de dialogue. Si ces principes avaient été systématiquement appliqués, au point de devenir la règle de tout gouvernement dans le monde arabe, nous aurions aujourd'hui des sociétés plus démocratiques. Mais le pouvoir est revenu entre temps à des hommes qui, tout en consolidant l'Etat, les ont contredits. L'inégalité et l'injustice se sont alors insinuées dans les rouages du pouvoir islamique.

L.J.: Le changement doit-il passer par l'action radicale ou peut-il se réaliser par l'intermédiaire de réformes?

N.M.: Je me sens proche de ce qu'on appelle en Occident la social-démocratie. J'ai écrit à plusieurs reprises que notre rêve d'unité politique ne se concrétiserait pas dans une union politique. Nous devons promouvoir des actions solitaires dans les domaines économique et culturel. Si l'union ne se réalise pas, c'est qu'il se sera produit un changement plus important encore qu'on pourrait appeler l'unité culturelle.

L.J.: Que pensez-vous de la réintégration de l'Egypte dans la famille arabe?

N.M.: La présidence d'Hosni Moubarak coïncide avec la fin des



tensions entre l'Egypte et les autres pays arabes. Chacun a fait un pas pour rejoindre l'autre, sur des bases réalistes et raisonnables qui devraient nous éviter dans l'avenir les erreurs commises ces trente dernières années.

L.J.: L'Egypte ne se distingue-t-elle pas de ses voisins par son histoire?

N.M.: Vous dites l'Egypte, mais vous pourriez tout aussi bien prendre l'exemple de la Syrie, du Maroc, de l'Irak... Nous sommes tous réunis par une histoire et une culture communes. Chaque pays a cependant ses spécificités. Elles sont nécessaires et font partie de notre richesse. La différence n'est pas nécessairement synonyme de refus. Au contraire: regardez la France et l'Allemagne, l'Europe,

Notre vivons l'époque des unions. L'Egypte vit dans une grande souffrance, due aux crises successives qu'elle traverse. Depuis quelques années, elle tente de restaurer son héritage pour marcher vers le progrès.

L.J.: L'émigration croissante de la jeunesse arabe vous inquiète-t-elle?

N.M.: C'est un phénomène normal, qui s'est produit à maintes reprises au cours de l'histoire. Il a conduit à la formation des Etats-Unis. L'homme qui émigre pour échapper à des conditions de vie trop difficiles est un homme courageux, qui honore souvent son pays à l'étranger. Comme toute chose, l'émigration a ses aspects négatifs ou difficiles. Pour les familles par exemple.

L.J.: Quelle appréciation portez-vous sur la situation des Palestiniens?

N.M.: Tôt ou tard, il faudra reconnaître leurs droits. Et je crois que ce moment, qui marquera le dénouement du conflit israélo-palestinien, est proche. En témoignent les récentes propositions, toutes réalistes et sincères, de l'OLP et des pays arabes. Elles ont modifié l'attitude de nombreux Etats dans le monde. Dommage qu'elles n'aient pas été formulées plus tôt.

L.J.: Les tentations offertes par les pays industrialisés ne jouent-elles pas un grand rôle?

N.M.: Autrefois, oui. Aujourd'hui, c'est notre maladresse qui est en cause. Il faut l'admettre pour y remédier.

L.J.: Comment qualifieriez-vous l'homme du XXe siècle?

N.M.: Il progresse. Comme ses droits à la liberté et à la justice, qu'il réclame ici et là. Ce qui le met en danger, c'est la conception économiciste du monde. Les études scientifiques le prouvent en dénonçant, par exemple, l'épuisement des ressources naturelles.

L.J.: N'est-il pas aussi menacé par l'analphabétisme et l'illettrisme qui dans le monde arabe touchent plus de 70% de la population?

N.M.: Si. Et c'est un grand scandale. L'humanité devrait avoir dépassé le stade du sous-développement culturel. Il faut supprimer l'analphabétisme et aller plus loin en donnant à chaque individu une éducation complète avant même un métier. La situation actuelle est en effet inadmissible.

L.J.: Qui en est responsable?

N.M.: Les gouvernements.

Propos recueillis par Fayçal Al-Zurkaït.

Jour J pour le tawjidi

Finir vite et fort

Depuis 8h00 ce matin, ils et elles sont 58.618 à devoir surmonter le trac et éviter l'effacement face à la page blanche. Les épreuves du baccalauréat, le « tawjidi », ont en effet commencé dans près de huit cents salles d'examen réparties dans le royaume.

C'est parti pour 14 jours. Au rythme d'une épreuve tous les deux jours, les lycéens jordanien des écoles publiques et privées vont phosphorer pour tenter de décrocher le baccalauréat. Tous ont conscience qu'il ne leur suffit pas de décrocher la moyenne, mais de finir le plus haut possible pour poursuivre leurs études à la faculté.

Parmi les sept sections offertes à l'examen (sciences, littérature, commerce, industrie, infirmière, agriculture et hôtellerie), les deux

premières totalisent respectivement à elles seules 15.263 et 34.516 candidats. Considéré comme le plus difficile, le bac scientifique est aussi la voie royale pour qui veut poursuivre des études de haut niveau à l'université, notamment médecine et pharmacie. Le bac littéraire en revanche n'a pas la cote. « On ne fait que rêver ce qu'on a appris par cœur, se plaint une jeune lycéenne. On ouï ou on est fiché », ajoute-t-elle.

La plupart des élèves savent que seuls 600 d'entre eux intégreront l'université l'année prochaine. Les plus déterministes estiment qu'ils ont une chance sur deux de décrocher leur diplôme, la moyenne de réussite se situant depuis quelques années autour de 51-52%.

Dessine moi l'Intifada



“L'Intifada vue par les enfants de Jordanie”, de 5 à 15 ans, présente une trentaine de dessins dans les locaux de la Maison des Syndicats, à Shmeisani. Organisée par le sous-comité de femmes du comité populaire d'aide à l'Intifada, l'exposition vise à rapprocher les jeunes jordanien de la réalité quotidienne des territoires occupés. Les dessins, peintures et collages témoignent d'une conscience déjà très précise des objectifs et des souffrances des Palestiniens. Leur drapeau est présent dans tous les dessins et exprime plus ou moins explicitement la revendication territoriale. Un dessin représente, par exemple, un drapeau palestinien aux contours de la Cisjordanie recouvert d'une araignée israélienne au milieu de sa toile, endommagée par des jets de pierres. Presque tous les dessins mettent en scène des combats entre l'armée israélienne et les Palestiniens. Ceux-ci sont représentés armés de leurs seules pierres, souvent brutalisés ou morts dans un bain de sang. Images d'enterrements, d'enfants attachés à leurs mères, de soldats israéliens frappant un homme à terre avec un sourire sadique, de maisons investies et saccagées, sont autant de symboles de la cruauté des envahisseurs. Mais, les martyrs palestiniens sont élevés au rang de héros combattifs qui ne peuvent que vaincre, à en croire, entre autre, une peinture figurant une conversation entre une militante israélienne et une jeune palestinienne: “Je suis plus forte que toi, n'est-ce pas?”, interroge la pierre, “J'admets que tu es plus forte que moi”, répond la militante.

Les dessins seront reproduits en cartes postales vendues au profit de l'Intifada. L'exposition ferme ses portes ce soir.

Cours d'arabe

Donne cours particuliers de langue arabe parlée. Tous niveaux, même débutant. Tél: 679217 (après-midi).

240 millions d'électeurs

Aux urnes, Européens!

Deux cent quarante millions d'électeurs sont appelés aux urnes à partir d'aujourd'hui dans les douze pays de la Communauté économique européenne (CEE) pour désigner les 518 députés du Parlement de Strasbourg, seule assemblée internationale au monde à être élue au suffrage universel direct.

Pour ce premier scrutin à douze, depuis l'entrée de l'Espagne et du Portugal dans le marché commun, les Européens vont une nouvelle fois voter en ordre dispersé. Britanniques, Irlandais, Danois, Néerlandais et Espagnols se rendent en effet aux urnes ce jeudi, alors que les électeurs des sept autres pays membres de la CEE attendront dimanche pour choisir leurs députés.

La plupart des observateurs estiment que ces élections, qui interviennent à l'issue de campagnes souvent terribles et parfois dominées par des préoccupations de politique intérieure, devraient être marquées par un fort taux d'abstention. Le Parlement européen de Strasbourg demeure en effet largement méconnu, malgré son rôle grandissant et l'importance de la prochaine législature, qui sera chargée de surveiller la mise en place du grand marché unique de 1993 et vraisemblablement de préparer une réforme institutionnelle de la CEE.

Elue pour 5 ans, la nouvelle assemblée sortira de son rôle de figurement et abordera cette période cruciale pour l'avenir de l'Europe avec les prérogatives que lui a octroyées l'acte unique, en vigueur depuis 1987. En plus de leurs pouvoirs en matière de contrôle budgétaire et de leur autorité croissante sur les dossiers de politique étrangère, les parlementaires européens exercent



Dessin de Florence Montiel

désormais une influence incontestable sur les organes exécutifs que sont la Commission de Bruxelles et le Conseil des ministres des Douze.

Si les lobbies économiques et politiques, qui se sont multipliés dans les couloirs du Parlement de Strasbourg, semblent l'avoir compris, les électeurs, en revanche, suivent difficilement. En témoignent les sondages, qui laissent prévoir un fort taux d'abstention, hormis en Grèce, en Belgique, en Italie et au Luxembourg, où le vote est obligatoire.

L'absence de personnalité de premier plan parmi les candidats dans la plupart des pays et la multiplication des listes ont plus désemparé que stimulé les électeurs. En France, où les estimations gratifient les socialistes du meilleur score, les huit listes présentes ont mené des campagnes plus nationales qu'euro-peennes. Les Espagnols, eux, ont de quoi perdre la tête: il leur faudra choisir aujourd'hui entre 33 listes. (D'après agences).

Récital de Christina Al-Sabouni au CCR

Le prodige syrien du piano

La jeune pianiste syrienne Christina Zahida Al-Sabouni donnera samedi soir son premier concert en Jordanie au Centre culturel royal. Invitée par le conservatoire national de musique, elle interprétera notamment des œuvres de Scarlatti, de Liszt et de Chopin.

J'aime, tu aimes, nous aimons le piano. Issue d'une famille de musiciens, Christina Zahida Al-Sabouni s'est “naturellement” retrouvée devant le clavier noir et blanc. Encouragée par sa grand-mère maternelle, directrice du conservatoire national de Hongrie, et lancée par sa mère, professeur de piano depuis 25 ans, elle donne son premier récital à l'âge de 12 ans.

Elève de grands interprètes russes du conservatoire de Damas, elle multiplie rapidement

les stages d'été en Europe et joue avec l'Orchestre philharmonique de Finlande à 16 ans. Remarquée par les ministères syrien et hongrois de la Culture, elle obtient une bourse d'études sous la tutelle du pianiste Georges Cziffra.

Agée aujourd'hui de 24 ans, Christina Zahida Al-Sabouni se produira samedi, pour la première fois de sa déjà longue carrière, devant un public jordanien. Elle interprétera trois sonates de Scarlatti, ainsi que des œuvres de Liszt et Chopin. Au répertoire classique, elle ajoutera la “Rhapsody in blue” de Gershwin en clôture de ce concert unique.

Récital Christina Zahida Al-Sabouni, Centre culturel royal, samedi 17 juin à 20h00. Réservations au 669026. Prix des places: 2 dinars.

Mots croisés

par Florence Montiel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

Horizontalement.

1: continu. 2: qu'il touche; colère. 3: ille; trappes. 4: appris; bois. 5: fin de messe phonétique; freiné. 6: exhautes les vœux; négatif; 365 jours. 7: étendues d'eau; dans latin. 8: accélérer phoniquement; amie du chien. 9: pas triste; coordonne; spécialité. 10: dominera.

Verticalement.

A: raillerie. B: trouble généralement violent; vient après le tic. C: dans la gamme; article arabe; infinitif. D: enfermer; ça suffit phonétique. E: dévalent les montagnes. F: zone rougeâtre. G: préposition. H: refuse. I: elles courent de 30 à 39. J: spécialité; ne sont pas acquies.

(Solution en bas de page)

A L'AFFICHE

CINEMA

Sweet dreams, de Karel Reisz, avec Jessica Lange et Ed Harris. La légende de la chanteuse de Country Patsy Cline, sa passion pour la chanson et pour son infatigable mari Charlie Dick.

Centre américain, jeudi 15 juin à 19h00 (en anglais).

Le fils de Frankenstein, de Rowland V. Lee, avec Josephine Hutchinson et Basil Rathbone. Horreur!

Haya ara centre, jeudi 15 juin à 20h00 (en italien).

Centre culturel français, samedi 17 juin à 16h00.

Seize the day, Fielder Cook, avec Robin Williams, Joseph Wiseman et Jerry Suller. Le chômage, la pauvreté, les tuiles qui se succèdent, un mariage défectueux, un père qui le rejette... ou la vie d'un raté.

Centre américain, dimanche 18 juin à 19h00 (en anglais).

Cine-Club. Séances respectivement à 19h00, 15h00, 17h00, 19h00 et 21h00.

Jeudi 15: The entity; Platoon; Room with a view; Night of the generals; cut people.

Vendredi 16: Conan, the Barbarian; Heaven's gate; Ya habib al tui (syrien); ténaceras.

One from the heart; Talk of the town.

Samedi 17: Mifits; Hunger; The dreams of the city (syrien); Cotton club; Lonely hearts.

Dimanche 18: Southern comfort; Alien; Against all odds; First full of dollars; Go tell the Spartans.

Lundi 19: Legend; Streets of fire; Space enter; Sodome et Gomorrah; The grass is greener.

Mardi 20: Blade runner; Warriors; Le bon, la brute et le truand; High noon; Jakarta; Mercredi 21: Purple rose of Cairo; The conformist; La guerre du feu; Les laisons dangereuses (américain).

Films au version originale. Tél: 643901.

Route de l'université, à droite après l'hôtel Jérusalem puis première à gauche, 300 m.

EXPOSITIONS

Faites de la musique. Le premier jour de l'été coincide désormais avec la fête de la musique dans de nombreux pays. Le CCF présente à cette occasion une exposition sur le jazz français et propose une journée non stop de projection vidéo.

Centre culturel français, le 21 juin. Exposition jusqu'au 30 juin.

TELEVISION

Voisins voisins. Pièce de théâtre. Quand il suffit de perdre une clé d'appartement pour changer de vie.

JTV, vendredi 16 juin à 17h00.

Solution des mots croisés

Horizontalement.

1: permanent. 2: émeuve; ire. 3: Ré; rabâces. 4: su; élu. 5: ille; ralenti. 6: fée; non; an. 7: laes; in. 8: at; chiennu. 9: gai; et; es. 10: ténaceras.

Verticalement.

A: persiflage. B: émeuve; tac. C: re; élu; le. D: muer; se. E: avalanches. F: nébulosité. G: en. H: nie. I: remantes. J: es; innés.

Al Uzaizi — a legend of his time

By Camilla Sweiss
Special to the Jordan Times

"... These two works Dictionary of Jordanian Traditions, Mores, and Dialects and Encyclopaedia of Jordanian Folklore are invaluable treasures and lofty edifice for future generation... No doubt, these works will serve as an everlasting reference for future scholars... Even from now people are classifying these works not under the titles 'Dictionary' or 'Encyclopaedia' but under the title 'Al Uzaizi — An Eternal Reference'..."

AMMAN — The quotations above are excerpts from a letter addressed to Rox Ibn Za'id Al Uzaizi from Dr. Gilhar Claus, Professor of Arabic Literature and Philosophy in Belgium. These words pay tribute to Jordan's distinguished scholar Rox Ibn Za'id Al Uzaizi and shed light on his eminent role in preserving the national heritage.

Uzaizi was born in Madaba in 1903. His father gave him this seemingly weird name "Rox" after a Catholic saint since the day of his birth coincided with the saint's birthday anniversary. His family is a descendant from a large clan that used to serve the goddess of love "Al Uzza." Hence, they were called Uzaizat.

History has it that Uzaizi's ancestors helped Khalid Ibn Al Walid in the battle of "Mu'ta" and they were favoured with many privileges and tax exemptions. "Even now, my family is looked upon with esteem among the bedouin," Uzaizi said recently.

Uzaizi was brought up in a semi-nomadic environment. The milieu he lived in did not advocate the concept of education. Education was looked upon as a negative characteristic to men. As for women, it was totally out of question. The number of

schools were rare. However, the standard of education Uzaizi attained was by virtue of his personal efforts. He attended an elementary school. During World War I (1914-1918) his father brought him two tutors, one to teach him English and the other for French. But, of course, this matter had to be treated as a top secret, Uzaizi says. Eventually, Uzaizi obtained a diploma by correspondence from the University of Cairo.

Library robbed

Uzaizi has published 64 books and research work, 13 of them with fellow authors. He has written eight books in cooperation with the great scholar Mari Kar-mali and two other books jointly with Sheikh Ibrahim Kattan. Unfortunately, his house and library were robbed in 1984. But endowed with a retentive memory, Uzaizi was able to re-write his books all over again.

In 1983, Uzaizi compiled his Dictionary of Jordanian Traditions, Mores, and Dialects, but World War II broke out and he simply forgot all about the subject. When Ma'n Abu Nuwar was appointed Minister of Information and Culture, he asked that this dictionary should be pub-

lished. This dictionary is now part of the curriculum of the University of Utah in the USA, the University of Bath in the U.K., the New Sorbonne University in Paris, and the University of San'a in Yemen.

Subsequently, Dr. Abu Nuwar sent a letter to Uzaizi inquiring whether he had any other manuscripts that were still not published. Uzaizi presented his masterpiece Encyclopaedia of Jordanian Folklore in five volumes:

1. The first volume is a record of the proverbs and aphorisms common among the bedouin, and the philosophy and story behind each proverb of aphorism.

2. The second volume registers the tales narrated by the Jordanians as part of their nightly leisure. It also deals with their customs and traditions, their hospitality, etiquettes, marital relations, and so on.

3. The third volume touches on the rights of the nomadic tribes, the style of the bedouin life, the social customs governing celebrations and mourning, and the titles and surnames used for both adults and children.

4. The fourth volume touches on various aspects of the bedouin life and projects the interests of the various tribes, clans, and families especially in relation to horse and camel breeding and to composing poetry. It also exhibits the bedouin's interest in cultivation, thus presenting the development that has undergone the various techniques and tools throughout the successive stages of history. It also touches on the interest of the bedouin in the changes of weather.

5. The fifth volume states the standard origin of some 1100 colloquial terms which are listed in alphabetical order.

In an article published in the



A recent photograph of Rox Ibn Za'id Al Uzaizi.

French magazine, Man Magazine, Dr. Yousef Shalhah described the Encyclopaedia of Jordanian Folklore as "second to none in any other European language."

Uzaizi has always been very much part of the political and social life in Jordan and abroad. His memberships past and present, included, among other

things, the National Consultative Council, the Jordanian Writers' Association, the League for Modern Literature in Cairo, the League for Human Rights, Christian-Islamic Rapprochement Society in Jerusalem, the Prison Guidance Committee, and the Ethnological Council in Paris. He is also member by correspondence in the National Centre

for Research in Paris. He received a Jubilee Award from His Majesty King Hussein in 1977.

A happy teacher

Uzaizi was a teacher of Arabic language for about 56 years. "These years were the happiest in my life," he recalls. In the early 1900, there was no scholastic curriculum as such. The books that were taught at school were far beyond the students' standards. Long history of nations, these are merely few months. In my opinion, there were no transitional classes like we have today. Students of different ages used to study at the same class.

According to teachers in those days, Uzaizi used to hold to prestigious position in society. The profession of teaching appealed to men for its social and humanitarian bearings. As for students, distractions were generally few. There were no videos and no televisions. Students' priorities were directed towards their home-works and studies. Teachers used to correct every word. Furthermore, branches of study and specialisation fields were not so varied and so complicated as today. Life styles were modest and less sophisticated. Hierarchical differences between society segments were invisible. The students had to concentrate on few courses. Nowadays, with the expansion of the curriculum, and the introduction of new courses, we find that the student is, in a way, lost and unable to digest all that he is learning. The fact that students are studying more than one language confuses them.

Uzaizi confirms, "in order to provide the student with a high

level of education, the teachers should be carefully selected and the curriculum should be greatly amended. Classes should be no means accommodate more than 40 students. What do you expect of a teacher to give to 80 students in 45 minutes?"

Uzaizi has confidence in youth. Yet he says: The youth are the hope of the nation but their problem is that they opt for early celebrity. Celebrity is like a shadow. When you come close to it, it runs away from you. But when you move away from it, it follows you.

Some people worry unnecessarily about the future of the Arabic language. They feel that colloquial Arabic is affecting the language badly. They believe that the use of standard Arabic in day-to-day conversation is the best solution to preserve the purity of the language. To these people Uzaizi affirms: "The Arabic language is a viable language. It has lived for centuries and is bound to live for a millennia. Were it destined to perish, it would have perished during the Ottoman period when the official language became Turkish instead of Arabic. The only threat to the Arabic language comes from its native speakers who misuse or twist some words simply because they do not know the exact meaning or the exact usage of these terms." Uzaizi adds: "It is not a second-nature to Arabs to look up words in the dictionary. Even if they try to do so, they do not know the trilateral origin of most of the words."

Uzaizi's interests were not limited to tracing the history of the bedouin or even studying the origin of the Arabic language. In fact, he was the first Jordanian to

consider developing a theatrical movement in Jordan. He used to write plays and to act out these plays with some of his friends at their houses. "It was forbidden in those days to play a love theme at the school or at the monastery," Uzaizi recalls. He used to compose two or three plays each year. He was the writer, the director, and the instructor at the same time. He started in all these plays. Among the plays he acted: The Merchant of Venice, Julius Caesar, Salah Eddin, Al Ayyoubi etc. Among the plays he wrote and acted out were: The Philosopher, The Falling of Granda, The Rebellious.

"The cultural and literary situation in Jordan is relatively promising if measured in terms of the age of the nation," Uzaizi states. He adds: "Jordan's modern history dates back to about 60 years. In comparison with the For instance, a book like Kalila and Duma was taught to students, Jordan's achievements in the field of culture, civilisation, building, and the like can be considered a miracle."

Uzaizi is an advocate of Gandhi's principle that women are an equal sex. He was the first Jordanian to advocate women's rights. As a result, he was attacked in many magazines and newspapers. Uzaizi's marriage lasted for 57 years — "a very successful and happy marriage," he confirms. On the death of his wife, Uzaizi composed very touching and impressive poems in her memory.

In addition to composing poems, Uzaizi is actively involved in the cultural and social life of Jordan. The works he has composed during his long cultural life are still of great help to scholars and researchers young and old.

The Maldives tries to stem the tide of global warming

By Nakala Gunawardene

Threatened with national extinction by global warming, the Maldives is beginning to take steps to protect itself, alongside efforts towards its economic development.

THE MALDIVES — The nation of 1,196 islands in the Indian Ocean — is taking steps to protect itself against the threat to its survival posed by the "greenhouse effect."

It has started regular monitoring of tides and currents and work is planned to strengthen coastal defences, say reliable sources.

The country has not yet sought specific international financial or material assistance, but it intends doing so, possibly by the end of the year.

If sea levels rise as predicted because of the "greenhouse effect", the Maldives could face being wiped out.

That is because no place in the entire country is more than six feet (two metres) above sea level. All the islands are made up of flat coral formations jutting out of the ocean.

The Maldives would be among the most vulnerable landmasses if sea levels did rise as a result of the complex climatological process which is said to be leading to a gradual warming up of the world.

President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom was at a London meeting in April with an expert group formed by the London-based Commonwealth Secretariat to study the greenhouse effect.

The Maldives also wants to encourage other Third World countries to get involved in the issue, for example by attending important world gatherings.

Quite apart from the environmental threat, the Maldives is also one of the world's Least Developed Countries (LDC). Its problems were assessed at a meeting arranged by the United Nations Development Programme in Geneva, Switzerland, at the end of April.

The country was praised for achieving "superb economic results," with a 10 per cent real annual growth of its GDP during the 1980s, and a modest surplus on its balance of payments. It has a literacy rate of 93 per cent, and in ten years life expectancy jumped from 46 to 61 years.

Tourism and sea-fishing are the major mainstays of this country devoid of rivers, lakes and streams and extremely poor in hard minerals, soil and fresh water.

But the meeting also noted that the country lacks skilled people and faces critical environmental problems. Under a series of agreements international aid will enable the Maldives government

to tackle development projects ranging from the training of teachers to expanded exports.

But at the UNDP meeting, delegates from the Maldives voiced their national fears that their very existence could be threatened if an environmental action plan was not implemented soon.

The emission of enormous quantities of carbon dioxide (CO2) through the combustion of fossil fuels — coal, petroleum, and natural gas — has upset the natural heat equilibrium in the atmosphere. CO2, a major by-product of combustion, is the most abundant of "greenhouse gases" capable of trapping the sun's incoming heat.

Some climatic models predict that an increase of the average global temperature by just one degree could melt the earth's polar ice-caps sufficiently to send sea-levels up by a few feet. This could inundate many lowlands of the world — where most of humanity lives.

Among immediate measures proposed by scientists to mitigate these impacts are: reducing the use of fossil fuels, conservation of energy, and a world-wide effort to grow more trees, which can absorb CO2.

However, not all scientists are optimistic that this will be enough. "If we went all out to slow the warming trend, we might stall sea level rise at three to six feet," says Robert Buddemeier of Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, USA. "But that's the very best you could hope for."

A six-foot rise could still be devastating, especially for the Maldives, which in April, June and September 1987 suffered substantial flooding and damage to sea walls due to tidal surges.

President Gayoom, the 51-year-old Islamic scholar heading the nation since 1978, has repeatedly called for greater international attention for this global environmental problem and its impact on small nations whose contribution to the aggravation of such crises has been marginal.

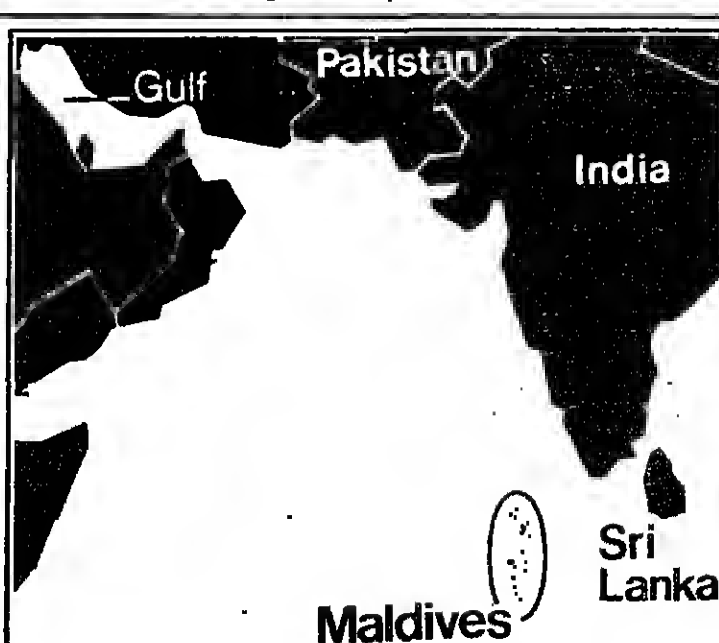
The Maldivians view it as a global problem, and not as a threat to their nation only. In response to some news agency reports describing the plight of the Maldives as "desperate", an official statement said undue emphasis had been given to the effect of global climatic changes on their country.

"The problem of sea-level rise is a global environmental threat that

will confront the whole world. It will not in any way affect the Maldives alone. According to some published scientific research, low-lying coastal areas in many parts of the world will be affected by a gradual rise in the sea level unless necessary remedial measures are implemented," it said.

Whether the scientific predictions are alarmist or realistic remains a matter of heated controversy. But an increasing number of scientists and policy-makers agree that not enough is being done to combat the greenhouse effect.

The Maldives may be poor in technology to defend itself, but it boasts a rich Islamic heritage of over 1,000 years, and traces of an even more ancient pre-Islamic Buddhist culture. Being strategically located on a major sea route in the Indian Ocean, it was continually visited by traders and explorers of many nationalities over the centuries — Panos.



"Some climatic models predict that an increase of the average global temperature by just one degree could melt the earth's polar ice-caps sufficiently to send sea-levels up by a few feet. This could inundate many lowlands of the world — where most of humanity lives."



WFYS TO BEGIN SOON: The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students (WFYS), will take place in Pyongyang, Korea, from July 1-8. Above are some of the poster designs commemorating the festival.

Cinema **CONCORD** Tel: 677420

THE HIDDEN

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema **ALJOUH** Tel: 675571

NAKED VENGEANCE

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420

PINK NIGHTS

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.



Focus on People In search of excellence

By Mariam M. Shabin

This week Widad Bulos tells Focus on People about her role in the development of education in Jordan during her 20 years as headmistress of the Ahlia Girls School.

Widad Bulos was one of only six girls attending classes at the arts and sciences school at the American University of Beirut during the 1930s. After receiving a bachelor of arts degree in Arabic literature she returned to her parents' home in Jerusalem and soon thereafter began teaching at a newly established women's training college. After a two-year term at the college Bulos met her future husband and by a situation de force majeure she left the teaching profession.

For the next 19 years the couple travelled to various villages and towns in Palestine, in context of the husband's work as an engineer. The Bulos eventually moved to Amman in 1948.

It was during the Suez Canal crisis in 1956, that Bulos, as a member of the board of trustees at the Christian Missionary School (CMS), also known as the Ahlia Girls School, was asked to take over the position as headmistress for an emergency period of two weeks. "The English teachers and administrators were evacuated and there was no one to run the school, so they asked me and of course in such an emergency I agreed to help out," she recalls. Two weeks became two months, two years and eventually 20 years passed and Bulos remained the headmistress.

Many changes took place in Jordan's education system in those 20 years. Jordan's private schools began to follow the same basic syllabus as the government schools, allowing for a more egalitarian education format. Education for children became compulsory and schools were established in every town and village that had over a given number of children.

"Education began to spread very quickly, which was good. Of course we did not have enough trained educators, which sometimes accounted for gaps here and there. When you expand quickly you miss out on things sometimes. But that's part of development and we are still a developing country," Bulos said.

The formal education of students and teachers in Jordan has come a long way in the last 30 to 35 years. Estimates show that Jordan has the highest percentage of university graduates vis-a-vis its population in the Arab World.

According to Bulos, "teachers have become much more conscientious and dedicated than they were before, but we should never stop at being good we must always seek to excel. Nothing is ever 'good enough'; it must be excellent, whether its textbooks, curriculum, the standard of teachers or the performance of students."

"Most schools have beautiful regulations and rules, but these have to be followed if they are to succeed and that of course is up to the educators. They are the ones who have to implement them. Teachers have a great and even beautiful responsibility towards society. Besides medicine, education may be one of the most noble professions. A teacher is a servant of the society and thus must be very careful in implementing the tasks assigned to him/her," said Bulos.

Now more than ever, teachers (in both public and private schools) are given more chances to develop their teaching skills. "They are becoming more aware and competent as the years go by. At the beginning only very few teachers had the possibility to develop their skills, now education for both teachers and students has become a right rather than a privilege," according to Bulos. Keeping up with developments in education, co-education spreads and so do tolerance and development. "Of course, it would be best for all schools to have a sense of uniformity, so that all will move ahead at the same pace, but that of course is not possible."

Widad Bulos was awarded the Medal of Istiklal of the First Order by His Majesty King Hussein on the fiftieth anniversary of the Ahlia School.

Joyce conference to continue debate over 'Ulysses'

By Peter Cooney
Reuters

PHILADELPHIA — James Joyce once said that "Ulysses," his complex 1922 masterpiece, "will keep the professors busy for centuries arguing over what I meant."

So far the forecast looks good. Generations of scholars have been kept busy pondering the novel and other works by the Irish author, widely considered one of the century's greatest novelists.

The scholars — and those who read Joyce just for fun — will be at it again at a Joyce conference in Philadelphia, supported by the city and several local universities and arts groups.

There will be presentations by 143 academics from 12 countries. Topics will span the Joycean Universe, from the seemingly mundane "advertising in 'Ulysses,'" to the magisterial "Joyce and Lacan: Joyce between the genders."

The annual conference, which has alternated for 20 years between cities in Europe and North America, is taking place 50 years after publication of Joyce's last novel, "Finnegans Wake," and amid perhaps the most heated controversy in the history of Joycean studies.

Speakers will include the man in the eye of that storm, West German Professor Hans Gabler, whose 1986 corrected edition of "Ulysses" fanned furious debate over the text and intent of the novel.

Gabler, aided by other German scholars and computers, spent seven years correcting an estimated 5,000 textual errors in previous editions of "Ulysses," which examines a day in the life of Leopold Bloom, a Dublin Jew, his wife Molly and the young poet Stephen Dedalus, hero of Joyce's first novel, "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man."

Gabler's edition quickly became the standard "Ulysses" version, but has since provoked criticism, led by American scholar John Kidd, that the edition contains more errors than its predecessors and changes the intent of Joyce's work.

Random House, which published the Gabler edition, recently appointed a committee to assess the work.

"I think Joyce would be bemused and amused by the furor

this thing has created," said a conference sponsor, humanities professor Michael O'Shea of Drexel University in Philadelphia.

Joyce complained about the many errors in the original 1922 edition of "Ulysses," but contributed partly to the confusion.

The author, who suffered from poor eyesight, wrote the book in longhand, filled it with obscure puns and quips, scrawled numerous revisions and hurried the book into typesetting by French printers who knew no English.

O'Shea said Gabler will not face his critic Kidd at the Philadelphia conference, but will give one of his first public demonstrations of his editing techniques for his corrected edition of "Ulysses."

Joyce scholar Timothy Martin of Rutgers University in nearby Camden, New Jersey, another conference organizer, told reporters that textual questions about the novel "make a significant difference to the general reader because many of the general readers read 'Ulysses' very, very closely."

A unique aspect of this year's conference, Martin said, is that "we are encouraging and, rather, wise promoting participation by the general public."

In addition to panel discussions, the conference will feature an exhibition of Joyce-related art and a display of Joyce materials at Philadelphia's Rosenbach museum, which houses the most complete manuscript of "Ulysses" in existence.

There will also be a "Bloomsday" dinner June 16, the date in 1904 on which "Ulysses" takes place.

Speakers will also include Tony Huston, son of the late director John Huston. Huston wrote the screenplay for his father's last film, "The Dead," which is based on Joyce's acclaimed short story of that name. Martin said the film helped further broaden Joyce's popularity.

Joyce's appeal shows no signs of waning despite the difficulty of his work and the almost half-century since his death in 1941 at the age of 59, said professor O'Shea.

Speaking of "Ulysses," O'Shea said it "is a book that comes to life for a wide variety of readers... it seems still to work. A sense of life as it is lived seems to jump out of those pages."

How yoga helps cure asthma

By Harold Sequira

ASTHMA is common in children and adults, males and females. When a person gets an attack, she finds it more difficult to exhale than inhale. An asthmatic attack usually occurs at night. The patient feels suffocated. The duration of the attack may vary from a few minutes to a few hours. If the attack is severe then the face becomes pale and speech becomes faint or impossible.

Causes

- Psycho-physiological reactions to stressful life situations, commonly known as psychosomatic reasons.
- Infection of the respiratory passage
- Allergy to certain items such as perfumes, dust, smoke, certain types of food or drugs.
- Hereditary factors — if both parents have asthma the children are also likely to suffer from it.

How yoga helps

Nearly 80 per cent of physical ailments, including breathing problem like asthma, have their origin in the mind.

Our nose and lungs react to thoughts and emotions. Therefore it is most important for asthmatics to find out the areas which trigger their negative emotional reactions.

In yoga it is recognised that the mind is central in a diseased or ailing condition, and controlling the mental state in itself would help to a great extent.

Sukhasana helps a lot in controlling the mind. To do Sukhasana,

- Sit cross-legged on the mat.
- Put the palms on the knees in a relaxed manner.
- Hold the spine, neck and head erect.
- Draw the abdomen in comfortably and close eyes.

- Watch your normal inhalation and exhalation.
- Tell yourself to be quiet, repeatedly, when other thoughts come to mind.
- Concentrate on breathing only.
- Continue for 10 minutes.

Besides correcting the posture and increasing the flexibility of the knees and ankles, this practice brings favourable results in respiration and pulse rate. A general feeling of peace is the other benefit one derives.

It is extremely important for asthmatics to learn to relax physically and mentally. Shavasana is a very good technique for this.

The asthmatic should become aware of the changes that occur in the mind as also body signals of fatigue and exertion. Try to keep the mind in a balanced state, and adopt a positive outlook towards life.

Stretching exercises like Talasana, Konasana, Trikonasana, and Parvatasana help to a great extent.

Sarvangasana is especially useful in asthma as the reverse position of the body serves to drain out the phlegm and relieve congestion of the lungs. Various practices of Pranayamas also help.

Diet plays a crucial role in controlling asthma. One should avoid spicy, fried and fatty foods and foods that increase mucous secretion like pickles, chutneys, ice and iced drinks.

Fast walking and running are also recommended as they help ventilate the lungs — but this should not be done to the point of exhaustion.

Steam inhalation, gargling after meals, early morning intake of warm water, hot water bag on the face and neck, and standing in the sun in the mornings when it is not very hot are very good for asthmatics — Kuwait Times.



The skull of an ancient samurai (left) has a bulging forehead, pointed chin, flat cheeks and high-bridged nose, characteristics similar to those of the Ainu skull at right.

The new samurai theory

By John Noble Wilford

A MIXED reaction of agreement and scepticism among scholars is greeting a recent finding that the samurai, the feudal warriors who were idealised as the epitome of everything Japanese, were actually descended from the Ainu, an ethnic group that is considered primitive by most Japanese and is often the target of discrimination.

In the genealogy of Japan, as it is usually drawn, most modern Japanese, as well as the samurai, are deemed to be descended directly from the Jomon, prehistoric inhabitants of what is now Japan. In contrast, the Ainu, a shrinking ethnic group in northern Japan, are traditionally regarded as "racially different, stuck out on a genealogical side branch."

But after a detailed study of skeletal remains and historical documents, the anthropologist C. Loring Brace of the University of Michigan concluded that the lowly Ainu, not the ethnic Japanese, are the true descendants of the Jomon, and that the samurai were descended from the Ainu.

Most modern Japanese, he found, are descended mainly

from the Yayoi, who migrated to the islands from Korea and China about 300 B.C., introducing intensive rice agriculture and largely supplanting the Jomon.

"I knew after my first shot at it that the prehistoric Japanese, the Jomon, just don't look like modern Japanese," Dr. Brace said in a telephone interview. "They do look remarkably like modern Ainu."

But his most startling conclusion, and the one likely to upset traditionalists, was that most of the samurai were not really ethnic Japanese but descendants of the Ainu. Like the Ainu, the samurai had more body hair, lighter skin and higher-bridged, European-like noses than most Japanese.

Indeed, nearly all of the physical characteristics of the samurai, celebrated in art and held high in social esteem, are those that closely resemble the facial features of the 18,000 Ainu who live on the northern island of Hokkaido.

Dr. Brace said this interpretation also explains why the facial features of the Japanese ruling class are often so unlike those of typical modern Japanese.

The Ainu-related samurai achieved such power and prestige in medieval Japan that they inter-

married with royalty and nobility, passing on Jomon-Ainu blood in the upper classes, while other Japanese were primarily descended from the Yayoi.

Likewise, this would account for the "un-Japanese" appearance of the Kabuki actors, courtesans and samurai portrayed in paintings and on silkscreens. The people in this highly stylised art are invariably shown with the elevated nose, the slight swelling at the centre of the brow, the pointed chin and flat cheeks that set the Ainu apart from typical Japanese.

Dr. Brace, writing in a recent issue of The American Journal of Physical Anthropology, said, "There is more than a little irony in this whole picture: where the Ainu, so looked down upon in the traditional Japanese conception of the social spectrum, have had a genetic effect on the ruling classes of Japan that would be completely unexpected for a conquered and despised people presumed to have been exterminated."

The proposed revisions in Japanese genealogy were based on a study of 34 features of the skulls and teeth of more than 1,100 skeletons of Japanese, Ainu and other Asian ethnic groups. The samurai skeletons

analysed were from victims of the Battle of Kamakura in the summer of 1333. The skulls, Dr. Brace said, consistently bore a strong likeness to the Ainu-Jomon characteristics.

Historical accounts furnish a possible explanation how some descendants of the Ainu came to be the celebrated warriors. Dr. Brace and his co-authors, M.L. Brace and W.R. Leonard, said that, when the emperor in Kyoto wanted to subdue unruly inhabitants on the eastern frontier, the area around present-day Tokyo, generals usually recruited armies from the residents meant to be controlled, the Ainu.

This practice had gone on for nearly two centuries, and these warriors became the revered samurai, whose exploits led to six centuries of military rule in Japan.

"Because of the course of history and the regional shifts of power that occurred as the feudal system emerged in medieval Japan," Dr. Brace wrote, "the genetic characteristics derived from the Jomon-Ainu continuum came to constitute a significant part of the biological makeup of the dominant military class."

But Hisashi Suzuki, a retired professor of anthropology at the University of Tokyo, has denied that the fallen samurai of Kamakura, and thus succeeding generations of ruling classes, could be Ainu. Reflecting the established view of Japanese anthropology, he said that, despite some Ainu traits, the samurai physical characteristics were merely a local variant of modern Japanese features.

Dr. Brace said that other Japanese reaction to his ideas had been muted so far. "Dealing with the Japanese is difficult," he said. "They don't tell you to your face that they disagree with you. I did have one anthropologist come up to me and politely say, 'I hope you are wrong.'"

William W. Howells, emeritus professor of anthropology at Harvard University, said the Ainu-samurai connection was "a pretty good theory, but I don't think it's proven yet."

Edwin O. Reischauer, a Harvard authority on Japanese history and culture and a former U.S. ambassador to Tokyo, said he had "very strong reservations about the theory."

— International Herald Tribune.

AMMAN COLOMBO

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Top Soviet official openly discounts economic improvement before 1991

MOSCOW (R) — New Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Abalkin, a reformist now charged with planning Soviet economic development, said Tuesday there could be no improvement in the country's crisis-ridden economy over the coming year.

Abalkin, nominated to the post last week by Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov amid warnings from other economists of looming financial collapse, told the Communist Party newspaper Pravda any hope for a quick turnaround was "groundless illusion."

"One must be a realist in everything... there can be no improvement in the coming months, before the autumn. And in fact there can be no improvement even over the coming year. We have to recognise that openly," he said.

"Our primary task at the moment is to stop any further decline. Over the last year, the situation in the economy has continued to get worse," said Abalkin, since 1986 a steady critic of the Kremlin's handling of the economy.

His warning came in the wake of gloomy assessments of the present state of the economy given last week to the country's new parliament, the Congress of People's Deputies, by radical economists and the Ryzhkov himself.

The prime minister revealed that the Soviet Union's foreign debt totalled 34 billion roubles (\$53 billion) and that it was having to raise more loans to service repayment.

Abalkin's remarks also come against a background of increasing shortages of food and consumer goods, a spiralling domestic devaluation of the rouble and inflation estimated by senior economists at from eight to 10 per cent.

The dire economic situation and the poor state of the country's finances is widely regarded by reformist economists and Soviet intellectuals as the major threat to the future of Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's "perestroika" programme.

Although the outspoken debate during the two weeks of the congress on issues regarded as taboo for decades won a wide audience, many Russians have reacted with cynicism, saying they are more interested in better living standards.

Abalkin, until now director of the Academy of Sciences' Institute of the Economy, said the country had lacked an overall vision of the social and economic reforms of "perestroika."

"We have to have a clear idea of the final model for which we are headed," said Abalkin, who a year ago clashed with Gorbachev and was booted by delegates at a party conference for criticising official economic plans.

"If we don't think about tomorrow, about the absolute ne-

cessity for a radical breakthrough in technology and for a qualitatively new level of the structure of economic management, we won't even be able to solve today's problems," he stressed.

"And we will again follow the old primitive road of stop-gap measures with no clear vision of where we are going," Abalkin, whose new appointment is to be confirmed by the upper house of the parliament later this month, told Pravda.

He said that with "serious and emergency measures, including measures to improve the financial situation, we can stop the growth of negative trends." He did not specify the measures.

"We have to stabilise the situation and begin solving problems step-by-step, so as to revive in ordinary people a faith in the possibility of real improvements," he added.

But actual changes for the better could only be expected to begin to be felt by the end of 1990, and then only if radical reform was firmly implemented, Abalkin said.

He said the past year had confirmed that his criticism of government policies at the June 1988 party conference, which conservatives and ideologists condemned bitterly, was correct.

"But it has taken a whole year for the ideas I expressed then to become generally accepted. So a year, in which some of the proposals I put forward could have been implemented, was lost," he added.

Gorbachev Tuesday called on West German industry to make a long term commitment to modernising the Soviet Union's economy.

Gorbachev told a gathering of West Germany's leading industrialists: "If the federal republic wishes to secure access to Soviet markets, it should begin by offering strategic projects rather than trifling ventures."

He then outlined a nine-point programme indicating areas where West Germany, the Soviet Union's largest Western trading partner, could further strengthen its commercial involvement.

Gorbachev's proposals included West German firms using Soviet research facilities, launching satellites from Soviet rockets, cooperation in ship and aircraft building and increased involvement in Soviet modernisation projects.

If West Germany agreed to the proposals this would help the Soviet Union buy more of that country's products.

"Money earned in this way would help us finance additional imports of West German machinery and equipment," Gorbachev told the meeting organised by the Ostausschuss, an umbrella group for West German industry covering East European trade.

Gorbachev spoke in Cologne after the Soviet and West German foreign ministers signed 11 agreements including ones on protecting investment in the Soviet Union and training Soviet managers in West Germany.

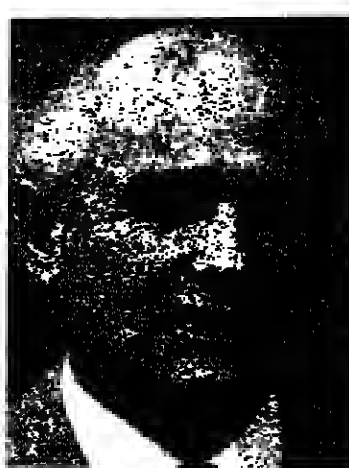
West German-Soviet trade peaked in 1984 at 25 billion marks (\$12.5 billion). Since then it has slumped to 16 billion marks (\$8 billion) in 1988.

"The slump in oil prices has painfully affected the state of Soviet-West German trade," Gorbachev said.

West Germany mainly sells high quality engineering products to the Soviet Union in return for energy and commodities, which have dropped in price on world markets.

Gorbachev said he expected West German-Soviet trade to grow again this year because of credits granted by West German banks.

Last October West German banks signed a three billion mark (\$1.5 billion) credit with the



Mikhail Gorbachev

Soviet Union to modernise its consumer and textile industries. Bankers say nearly two thirds of the loan has been earmarked for projects already.

Gorbachev said he hoped the agreements signed Tuesday with the West German government would encourage increased investment in the Soviet Union.

The agreement offers West German industry guarantees for their investments and a legal framework to solve disputes with Soviet partners.

Although West Germany had around 72 joint ventures with the Soviet Union, Gorbachev said the size of West Germany's investment was relatively small.

"Given the size of our two economies this is anything but impressive," he said.

West German officials said they expected about 1,000 Soviet managers to come annually for special courses. Several groups have already attended management training in Hamburg, Munich and West Berlin.

Egypt criticises OPEC for increasing oil output

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt criticised last week's OPEC agreement to increase production and said it would decide what to do in light of consultations to be undertaken with other oil producers in the coming few days.

The state-owned newspaper Al-Ahram said in its Wednesday early edition that the planned consultations with non-OPEC members will deal with the "negative results" of the group's decision to boost production.

The newspaper quoted Oil Minister Abdul Hadi Kandil as saying that Egypt will define its position after such consultations. The 13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided last week in a meeting at Vienna to raise daily production to 19.5 million barrels

for the last half of the year — an increase of one million barrels a day.

Al-Ahram said the OPEC decision will result in an oil glut and a reduction in oil prices.

The decision will also result in ending the cooperation and coordination between OPEC and non-OPEC states that have been in existence for more than a year now, the newspaper said.

It said the threatened cooperation has accomplished stability in the world oil markets and the current price of \$18 for a barrel. Egypt is not a member of the OPEC but coordinates closely with the group.

In March, Egypt and other non-OPEC members agreed to

cut exports in order to stabilise the global oil market and boost prices. Egypt's share in the cut totals around 24,000 barrels daily from a production of 870,000-900,000 barrels a day, just over half the production is consumed domestically.

"Egypt sees that it is necessary to follow present quotas," Kandil was quoted as saying in a recent interview with an Egyptian magazine.

"The sacrifices that non-OPEC countries make, depend on the cooperation in measures between the two groups for the interest of everyone," the minister said in the interview with Al-Mussawir last month.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Bahrain lends Gulf Air \$14.6m

NICOSIA (R) — Bahrain has donated land and extended a soft loan to Gulf Air to build new headquarters, a company spokesman said Wednesday. "Bahrain has given us a 5.5-million-dinar (\$14.6 million) loan with very good conditions and a plot of land for our new offices," spokesman Abdullah Abdul Karim told Reuters in Nicosia by telephone. The loan attracts five per cent interest payable over 23 years with three-years' grace, he added. Gulf Air is owned by Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

Iranian riyal seesaws

NICOSIA (R) — The Iranian riyal dropped sharply against the dollar in black market trading, losing about half of its gain after the death of Khomeini. Dealers said the riyal traded at 1,340-1,350 to the dollar, down from 1,270-1,280 Monday. A dollar fetched 1,410 riyals on the black market before Khomeini's death. "The rate is changing by the hour and we don't know why," one London-based trader told Reuters. "Our contacts in Tehran phone us and give the rate, but they have only three minutes to talk and are afraid of discussing anything." The dealers said expectations of more "real" economic policies after what was seen as a smooth transition to a moderate leadership buoyed the riyal when trading resumed Monday. The official exchange rate set by Iran's central bank is currently about 73 riyals to the dollar.

Late rains save Turkish wheat crop

ANKARA (R) — Late spring rains have averted a major setback to Turkey's drought-threatened wheat crop but imports will still be needed, grain board chairman Ahmet Ozgunes said Wednesday. He said Turkey, normally self-sufficient in food, had various import credit lines available, including from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and it hoped to forge a line for about \$500,000 with the European Community. "We think both the wheat and barley crop will be down by between 10 and 15 per cent this year," said Ozgunes.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Wednesday, June 14, 1989					
Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell			
U.S. dollar	571.1	577.1	Japanese yen (for 100)	396.3	390.2
Pound Sterling	872.9	881.6	Dutch guilder	252.0	254.5
Deutschmark	283.7	286.5	Swedish crown	84.3	85.2
Swiss franc	328.6	331.9	Italian lire (for 100)	39.3	39.7
French franc	63.7	64.5	Belgian franc (for 10)	135.3	136.7

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

	One Sterling	One U.S. dollar	U.S. dollars	Canadian dollar	Deutschmarks	Dutch guilders	Swiss francs	Belgian francs	French francs	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Swedish crowns	Norwegian crowns	Danish crowns	U.S. dollars
	1.5200/10	1.1985/95	2.0225/32	2.2770/80	1.7450/60	42.34/37	6.8600/50	1462/1463	148.45/55	6.7925/77	7.3010/60	7.6875/8725	361.50/362.00		

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Reuters

SYDNEY — High domestic interest rates and concern ahead of release of key economic data led the All Ordinaries Index to close 8.3 points lower at 1532.9.

JAPAN — Index-linked buying by investment trust funds reversed an early bearish trend. The 225-share Nikkei Index closed up 189.44 at 33,402.99.

HONG KONG — Share prices firmed in thin trading in the absence of dramatic developments in Peking and the Hang Seng Index rose 25.29 points to 2,380.48.

SINGAPORE — Continued buying interest and bargain hunting lifted prices in the afternoon and the Straits Times Industrial Index rose 14.63 points to close at 1,298.47.

BOMBAY — Share prices finished lower on end-of-account considerations in active trading, brokers said.

FRANKFURT — Shares closed mostly firmer on continued lively demand for utilities. The Real Time 30-share DAX index closed at 1,433.43, up 4.32.

ZURICH — Shares closed higher in lively trading. Sentiment improved around mid-session supported by easier Eurozone rates and the all-share Swiss index ended 5.7 up at 1,068.

PARIS — Shares closed off opening lows despite concern about possible higher European interest rates. The 30-share price indicator ended 0.25 per cent down.

LONDON — Shares were mixed in cautious late business against the background of similar trading on Wall Street. The by 1505 the FTSE index was up 1.9 at 2,124.9.

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks turned lower after opening higher as bonds reversed early losses. The Dow was off six points at 2498 after climbing to 2513.

Bush vetoes minimum wage bill

ABOARD AIR FORCE ONE (AP) — President George Bush Tuesday vetoed legislation raising the minimum wage to \$4.55 an hour, setting up a political battle with the Democratic majority in Congress.

"This bill would increase the minimum wage by an excessive amount and thus stifle the creation of new job opportunities," Bush said in a veto message that ran more than 1,500 words.

"It would damage the employment prospects of our young people and least advantaged citizens," he wrote. "It would accelerate inflation. It would not help those in poverty. And thus it would fail to properly reflect the thought behind this measure: To help our lowest paid workers."

House Speaker Thomas Foley vowed to quickly ask the House

to override the veto, but conceded Bush likely would prevail in the first domestic-policy clash between the majority Democrats of Congress and Bush.

Foley and Senate majority leader George Mitchell said Democrats would quickly advance another minimum wage bill if Bush prevails in the veto fight.

Bush said that if Congress is unwilling to accept his approach toward raising the minimum wage, he would examine the possibility of raising the earned income tax credit to help the working poor.

The credit is a rebate of federal taxes that gives the working poor more than they paid in federal taxes to offset what they pay in social security tax.

Bush had said in advance that he would veto the legislation.

The bill sent to the White House called for a \$4.55 hourly minimum wage by October 1991 while Bush offered to go to \$4.25 in January 1992.

The administration and Congress also differ over whether employers should be able to pay newly hired workers a subminimum wage during a training period.

Bush has said such a provision is vital to prevent massive job losses and proposed that employers be allowed to pay a subminimum wage to all new workers for up to six months regardless of prior work experience.

Democrats initially resisted any such provision but included in their final bill a clause allowing a subminimum to be paid to workers with less than two months' work experience.

Trade deficit tops \$30b in first quarter of 1989

Meanwhile, the U.S. foreign trade deficit worsened dramatically in the first three months of the year, widening to \$30.69 billion, the government reported Tuesday.

The Commerce Department said the deficit in the current account was seven per cent larger than the \$28.68 billion imbalance run up in the final three months of 1988.

The current account, also known as the balance of pay-



George Bush

ments, is the most important trade statistic because it measures not only trade in merchandise but also transactions in services, primarily investment flows between countries.

The merchandise trade deficit improved sharply in the first quarter, narrowing by 13.7 per cent to \$27.63 billion. However, this improvement was wiped out by a decline in the services category, which fell to a tiny \$369 million surplus from a surplus of \$8.36 billion in the fourth quarter of 1988.

Analysts said the steep drop in the services surplus reflected the fact that the U.S. dollar rose in the first quarter, lowering American businesses' earnings overseas.

The current account provides a measure of the amount of money this country must raise abroad to finance its economy.

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- IBM Typewriter + household items

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Location: Umm Uthaina Al Janoubi near San Rock Hotel. Call tel: 823960

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- 1) A qualified female secretary with good English to work in a Jordanian Co.
- 2) A qualified female with ticketing experience and good English to work at a travel office.

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- ★CIMAR ELECTRIC BASS
- ★Peavey TNT100 amplifier system
- ★KODAK RECORAK Portable Microfilm ER model RP-2

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Mitsubishi Galant "Super Saloon". 1982. Fully automatic, 2000 c.c., power brakes, power steering, electrical windows, velvet inside, air condition. PRICE: JD 1500. DUTY UNPAID.

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For the head office of a local industrial company. Requirements are for all round secretarial skills with a minimum of four years experience.

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Villa super-deluxe, 664 square metres in area, with independent garden with fruit trees, separate garage, telephone, with full utilities.

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

ABDUL-JABBAR ENDS WINNING CAREER ON LOSING NIGHT — Los Angeles Lakers' career Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's winning career came to an end at Inglewood on a losing night. One of the sport's greatest players strode from the court in defeat Tuesday night with 19 seconds left in the last game of his 20-year National Basketball Association career. It was far from his best game. He scored just seven points, but he was hugged and hailed as a champion. "The greatest scorer in the history of the NBA," the public address announcer at the forum, Abdul-Jabbar's hometown for the last 14 years, said as the Lakers' center left the court. Among the first to embrace him were teammates Orlando Woolridge, the man who replaced him in the lineup, Magic Johnson and James Worthy.

CRUYFF REJECTS TOTTENHAM OFFER FOR LINEKER — Barcelona have rejected an offer by English soccer club Tottenham for striker Gary Lineker, coach Johan Cruyff said in Barcelona Tuesday. "We are not going to accept the Tottenham offer for Lineker," Cruyff said. A Barcelona spokesman said the club was not satisfied with Tottenham's bid for the England international, worth a reported 260 million pesetas (two million dollars). "Cruyff means he isn't going to give anything away," he said. "It's a question of the amount." The spokesman quoted Lineker as saying Tottenham officials could now fly to Barcelona to continue talks over the player's future. Cruyff meanwhile said Lineker could still be at Barcelona next season. "Perhaps we will take the decision to sign another foreign player and not let Lineker leave the club, so we will have four in the squad and then see who plays, who stays on the bench and who we transfer."

U.S. ENDS SEIZURE OF AMERICA'S CUP BOAT — An order to impound the America's Cup catamaran stars and stripes for nonpayment of a debt has been lifted. The U.S. marshal's office in San Diego reported Tuesday. A spokesman for the marshal's office said a court order was received late Friday to lift the lien placed on the boat and other property of Sail America, which organized the defence of yachting's premier trophy last year. Several containers of equipment, including the disassembled catamaran used to defeat New Zealand 2-0 last September, were seized on June 5 by the U.S. government for non-payment of a \$225,000 debt owed to North Sails Group, Inc. Jay Hansen of North Sails told Reuters that the board of directors had unanimously voted to drop the lawsuit and attempt to work out a payment plan with Sail America, now renamed the America's Cup Organising Committee. (R)

VAN BASTEN TO STAY WITH AC MILAN — European Cup winners AC Milan said in their home town Tuesday they had persuaded Dutch striker Marco Van Basten to stay with the club until 1993. The club said it had agreed a five billion lire (\$3.5 million) contract with Van Basten, who was named 1988 European footballer of the year, after its President Silvio Berlusconi talked him out of moving to Barcelona.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND MAJOR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 4 7 3 ♣ K 6 ♦ A Q J 7 6 3 2
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A K 6 3 ♣ 8 3 ♦ A K 9 2 ♠ A
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass
What action do you take?

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 9 2 ♣ 7 6 3 ♦ K 5 2 ♠ A 8 7 2
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
What do you bid now?

Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 9 2 ♣ 7 6 3 ♦ K 5 2 ♠ A 8 7 2
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass
What do you bid now?

For information about Charles Goren's newsletter for bridge players, write Goren Bridge Letter, P.O. Box 4426, Orlando, Fla. 32802-4426.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



"Today is the most important meeting of my life, but I'm prepared — I'm wearing 14 cans of deodorant!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOPIA
PULIT
TULGY
UPDINT

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: ACRID FUSSE REALITY TEMPER

Answer: He wanted to be an astronaut, but they said all he had taken up in school was this "SPACE".

Attention: 1st Amman open tennis competition

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Tennis Federation announced Wednesday the opening of a knock-out competition to take place on Tuesday June 20. The competition is open to men of all ages and nationalities and registration costs JD 2. The last date for registration is Sunday June 18. The competition will take place at the tennis courts near the Royal Sports City. For further information, call the Jordan Tennis Federation on 682796.

Johnson repents, advises young athletes 'I want to tell them to be honest'

TORONTO (AP) — A tearful Ben Johnson, publicly scolded for lying to Canadians who believed in him after his Olympic disgrace, appealed for another chance to prove he can be the world's fastest man — without steroids.

The judge guiding a federal inquiry into drug use by athletes, formed after Johnson returned home from South Korea proclaiming his innocence last September, reminded the athlete of his statements that he never "knowingly" used illegal drugs. "I think it's fair to say most Canadians wanted to believe that. You understand that; everybody felt kindly to you," Ontario associate justice Charles Dubin said Tuesday as Johnson's two days before the inquiry ended.

"Did you not realize how important it was? What a disservice it was to sign a statement like that and make the interview?" the judge asked him.

I did wrong. But, like I said, I was confused at the time," the 27-year-old athlete responded.

For the first time Tuesday, Johnson publicly admitted using steroids, starting in 1981. He testified about injections he received within weeks of setting a world sprinting record in August 1987 and breaking it at the Seoul Olympics last year.

Johnson said he took steroids on the advice of his coach, Charlie Francis, and sports physician, Dr. Jamie Astaphan. He said he was aware that they were banned substances, but did not know their potential for harmful side effects.

He also said he took no substances on his own after receiving his last injection Aug. 28 from Astaphan, removing a possible explanation for Johnson's positive test for the anabolic steroid stanozolol after his 9.79-second 100-metre victory Sept. 24.

Johnson also disclosed Tuesday that about two days after returning to his Toronto home from Seoul he took a bottle of steroids that the doctor had given him and

"smashed it against the wall and just threw it into the garbage."

Asked by his lawyer, Ed Futerman, what he would tell young people if given another chance to compete, Johnson replied: "I want to tell them to be honest. Don't take drugs. I've been there. I know what it's like to cheat."

Johnson, who has difficulty speaking in public, also was asked a concluding series of questions by commission counsel Robert Armstrong.

"Are you now firmly opposed to the use of steroids or any kind of substances?" the lawyer asked.

"Yes, sir," Johnson answered.

"And I take it from what you've just said that you're prepared to tell young people of this country and indeed the world that they should not take steroids and banned substances?"

"Yes, sir."

"I take it from what you've also said that you wish to run again?"

"Every second."

"Do you wish to compete in

the 1992 Olympics?"

"Yes, sir."

"And if you're given the chance to run again what country do you wish to run for?"

"My own country, Canada."

"And do you believe that you can be the fastest man in the world without taking steroids?"

"I know I can be."

Federal Sports Minister Jean Charest has said previously that Johnson would never run again for Canada. But he said Tuesday that the sprinter's confession "showed a lot of courage."

"And I think that Canadians all across the country will be im-

pressed by that courage and the fact that he was frank," the official said. He added that no decision would be made until after the inquiry returns its recommendations.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation suspended Johnson for two years.

Johnson said Monday he took steroids for two years, from 1981-83, before finding out what the pills given to him by his coach actually were. Futerman asked him Tuesday, "after you found out you were taking steroids, do you blame anyone but yourself?"

"No," said Johnson.

ANGLICAN CHURCH IN AMMAN

This Sunday is Pentecost
8 a.m. Holy Communion
6 p.m. Eucharist of Pentecost

Preacher: Fr. Phillip Kehoe FDP
Chaplain: Rev. William Taylor, Tel. 628543

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Plarson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1989

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There are stellar influences that can help to get the job done. Business cycles show a receptivity to expansive, new ideas and policy decisions. Many will renew their spiritual devotions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Bud news can get you down. Plan to stay centered and cope with any disappointment. An ending is a signal for a new beginning.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Cultivate an exchange of ideas. Try to find your stride and connect with loyal associates. Someone strong may be a challenge.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Someone who has power likes you and is ready to pull you up another career notch. You share experiences with someone who adores you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Stay in your own space and avoid grouchy people. Don't push your ideas. Enjoy social contacts and later shop for basic items.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You may be keeping a scorecard on who is giving what to whom, etc. If you feel you deserve more, speak up. Open, continue to give.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) What eluded you yesterday comes today and can include friendly companionship. Financial status is important at this time.

LIBRA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) A domestic mood should focus on food, maintaining your wardrobe, reorganization of space, and securing the basics of life.

SCORPIO (Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) If you are concerned about any wallflower feelings, now is the time to take a chance and give love an opportunity to grow.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Review ideas regarding work methods and basic procedures. Eliminate waste and clutter to improve efficiency.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Business adventures could run in your favor. Intuition is ripe for considering financial investment. Rely on your great ideas, not luck!

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Elements of optimism appear. Doom and gloom are giving way to your regular happy-go-lucky attitude. Let go of the past.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You can successfully review contracts, insurance plans and legal matters. It is important to keep documentation up-to-date and safe.

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can relate to young people on many levels. Your relaxed mood is perfect for dealing with home, family and sibling life.

LIBRA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) Hidden abilities keep growing. Consider joining a group or mingling with those who enjoy your style of respect and mental challenges.

SCORPIO (Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) You can get fired up when things don't go as planned. Relax, don't panic, and set your mind to controlling negative responses.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Scale down your expansive dreams so that they are within the realm of possibility. The current cycle can be enlightening.

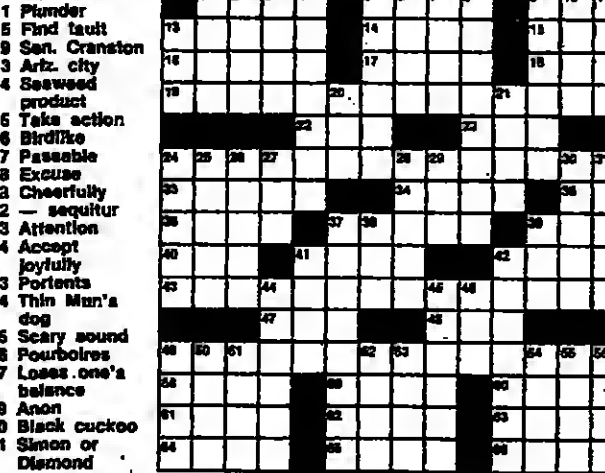
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Desires are strong. From business to homelife to romance you are in a mood to make things happen. Don't step on any toes!

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can get stirred up over other people's opinions. Resolve a friendship problem created by differing views about values and fairness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Bring together family members. It will take effort to finish errands and shopping. Save some free time for yourself.

THE Daily Crossword

by Kenneth Witte



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. Allright or Felana
2. State firmly
3. Unscattered
4. Playing marble
5. Card game
6. Sound of laughter
7. Bank base
8. Looked with interest
9. Gas additive
10. Out (got by)
11. and
12. termier
13. Trib of Isr.
14. Neglect
15. Enthusiastic fish
16. Rent payers
17. Place for high rollers
18. Exulted
19. Impudent
20. Objects
21. Electrical unit
22. Paid attention
23. Time period
24. Salver
25. Leak slowly
26. Membrane
27. Look for
28. Roll call
29. responses
30. Leak slowly
31. Addict
32. Spread hay

Peanuts

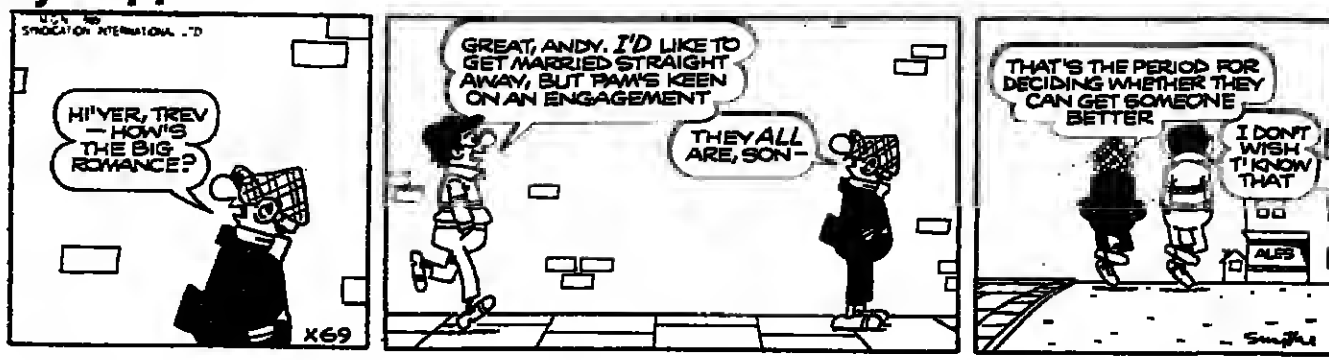


6-22

B.C. BY JOHNNY HART



Andy Capp





A scene from the June 3 carnage in Peking

'White terror' lurks everywhere in Peking

PEKING (R) — Silence and suspicion have descended on Peking as communist zealots obey government orders to root out and report "counter-revolutionaries" wherever they may hide.

"White terror" is one popular description of life in China's capital as a government propaganda campaign aims to divide people into two categories — the hunter and the hunted.

"White terror is when you think everyone around you is police," said one Peking taxi driver. "Or, if you are the government, white terror is when you think everyone you see is a counter-revolutionary."

The phrase originated in Russia, to describe the campaign to suppress reformers and leftists. "You cannot trust people any more," whispered a young hotel attendant in the small hours of the morning after checking to see that her colleague was asleep behind the reception desk.

"Most people would not turn anyone in to the police," she added. "But you know the government has now made it a crime

nunt to inform on people you know took part in the disorder." About two weeks ago, before the government ordered troops to crush a student-led democracy rebellion, staff in the same hotel openly told guests the slogans of the day — "overthrow (premier) Li Peng, demand democracy, smash the dictatorship."

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, died June 4 and later as protesters were shot by soldiers or mangled under tanks.

Gunfire no longer echoes down the central Avenue of Eternal Peace, but a government-launched propaganda campaign eats like acid into people's confidence.

On Tuesday the campaign hit a new pitch, state television and radio announced a nationwide manhunt for 21 students who helped organise anti-government protests and hunger strikes in Peking's central Tiananmen Square.

The official media accused the students of "inciting and organising a counter-revolutionary rebellion."

Television, radio and official

newspaper descriptions of the student "ring leaders" have brought into the open the remarkable surveillance ability of Chinese security forces.

Mug shots, names, addresses, height, hair style and colour, thickness of lips, size of eyes, skin colour, nose size, position of facial blemishes, and in many cases even the regional accent of the students were some of personal details supplied in the people's daily on Wednesday.

State television also played a police videotape taken on May 29 showing Wueraikazi, one wanted student leader, "feasting and drinking in a certain high-class Peking hotel during the period he was supposed to be leading a so-called hunger strike." The date was clearly shown on television screens.

Student hunger strikes, including Wueraikazi had ended their fast 10 days before May 29. Chinese said the videotape, given about five minutes play on prime-time nationwide news, was a calculated move to inform the masses that they can be watched, even when eating.

Anti-India ultimatum paralyzes Colombo

COLOMBO (R) — Police patrolled Colombo and offices reported poor attendance Wednesday, the deadline set by Sinhalese extremists for Indians to leave Sri Lanka.

Streets were virtually deserted and many shops were closed for fear of violence against Indians and their businesses in the capital.

The underground leftist People's Liberation Front (JVP), fiercely opposed to the presence of Indian troops on the island, last month set June 14 as the deadline for all Indians to leave.

It also called on Sri Lankans to boycott Indian consumer goods and stop doing business with India.

The Indian high commission (embassy) moved its staff to hotels as a precaution and advised other Indians to do the same.

There were no immediate reports of violence or attacks on Indian shops. But the JVP campaign has whipped up anti-Indian sentiment in Sri Lanka.

The Indian troops were invited to the island two years ago to suppress a Tamil rebellion in the north and east.

President Ranasinghe Premadasa has said he wants to see the last Indian soldier off the island before the end of next month but New Delhi has indicated it might not be able to meet the deadline.

On Wednesday, police guarded Indian banks and other establishments around Colombo.

An Indian hanker said there were few customers because of fears of attacks.

"There were some heavy withdrawals yesterday and I think people are apprehensive and keeping cash with them," said one.

The office of Indian Airlines was almost completely deserted with virtually no one reporting for work.

A manager of the airline said flights out of Colombo had been full in the past few days with many Indians leaving the country ahead of June 14.



New life... a Meskhetian mother, Fatima Nadiradze holds her baby, Bekir, who was born 16 days ago in a refugee camp for Turks near Fergana.

Ryzhkov offers Meskhetian return to Georgia

Uzbek minorities said under mounting panic

MOSCOW (R) — Other ethnic minorities in the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan fear they may be the next victims of racial violence in which dozens of Meskhetians have died this month, an outspoken weekly said Wednesday.

The report in Moscow News came as Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov offered the Turkic Meskhetian community the prospect of returning to their homes in Georgia, from where they were deported in 1944 by Josef Stalin.

A local journalist said Ryzhkov, in the Central Asian region since Monday, was set to meet Communist Party and government officials in the Uzbek capital Tashkent later Wednesday.

"If you view the situation from a neutral point of view, then you see a threat is being felt not only by the Meskhetians, but also by (local) Russians, Jews, Tajiks and Koreans," Moscow News said in a commentary on last week's bloodshed in the Fergana Valley.

main crime investigations directorate, who heads a team of 200 investigators sent to the region, told the official TASS news agency dozens of people had been arrested on suspicion of murder.

Another senior Interior Ministry official, Anatoly Anikiyev, told TASS that total arrests on charges linked with various violent crimes ran to several hundreds.

But Meskhetians, who make up a small minority of the valley's 1.8 million population and appear to have borne the brunt of the violence, are still being evacuated to Russia.

Some 15,000, almost the entire local population, have fled their homes to improvised camps.

A journalist at the official Novosti news agency in Tashkent, 150 kilometres to the west, said fears of spreading violence had spurred Meskhetians there into selling their houses and fleeing.

Tigray rebels accept Mengistu offer

LONDON (Agencies) — Rebels fighting in northern Ethiopia have accepted an offer of peace talks from the government.

The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), which earlier this year seized control of virtually all the northern province of Tigray, told a news conference in London Tuesday it was ready to start public talks within a month.

Berhane Gebre, of the TPLF central committee, said it broadcast a message on its radio station Sunday accepting President Mengistu Haile Mariam's initiative to end the war.

Mengistu made his offer of unconditional talks to be held in the presence of international observers, barely three weeks after loyal troops crushed an attempted coup by top military officers.

Western diplomats hailed the offer as the highest concession he had ever made to the insurgents. Gebre said the TPLF would bring its own eight-point package, which includes calls for a ceasefire, restoration of democratic rights and the expulsion of Soviet military forces. "We are not putting any preconditions. If there is agreement fine, if not we will have to record it and tell the Ethiopian people."



A displaced Ethiopian woman prepares the traditional bread as her child makes faces on her side at a displaced people's camp at Keren, the strategic town where both the government and the secessionist movement of Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) armies are just 40 kilometres apart.

He said rebels fighting Africa's longest-running civil war in neighbouring Eritrea province, who have already rejected Mengistu's offer, had been told of the TPLF acceptance of talks.

Diplomats in Ethiopia have said pressure from the Soviet Union, Mengistu's main arms supplier, pushed his government towards the negotiating table.

Hundreds of thousands of people have died in the fighting, which has also strained Ethiopia's meagre resources.

The Ethiopian parliament adopted a peace plan June 5 calling for unconditional talks with insurgents in the presence of an international observer.

The TPLF challenged the gov-

ernment to start negotiations within nine months "to minimise the continuing appalling human and material costs of the war."

But a larger insurgent group, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front that has been fighting for 28 years for independence of the province neighbouring Tigre, has rejected the government proposal.

Lisbet Palme fails to appear in court

STOCKHOLM (Agencies) — The widow of assassinated Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme failed to appear in court Wednesday where she was due to testify against a man accused of murdering her husband.

Lisbet Palme had demanded that the court be cleared for her testimony. But the Stockholm district court ruled that media and spectators should not be barred from the testimony.

The court said Mrs. Palme's testimony was postponed until a date to be announced later.

The court, consisting of two judges and six lay assessors, accepted Lisbet Palme's request to exclude defendant Christer Pettersson from the courtroom.

They also agreed to ban tape recorders, broadcasts and drawings and cut off transmission of the hearing by closed circuit television to an adjoining room where journalists without seats in court had been watching the proceedings.

One judge, Mikael Af Geijerstam, dissented from the court's decision and asked to have his strong protest at Mrs. Palme's demands put down in the official record.

Lisbet Palme, who has guarded her privacy fiercely since her husband was shot dead Feb. 28, 1986, wrote asking that Stockholm district court be cleared for her testimony.

"Since Olof's death, deep pain has been and is still being in-

flicted upon me. Despite that, I would like to give my testimony in full," her letter to the court Tuesday said.

Mrs. Palme has identified Pettersson from a video lineup though she refused to confront him in person or have his lawyer present.

Pettersson, 42, has admitted in court that he was a petty thief, drug abuser and alcoholic but denied killing Palme.

Pettersson said Tuesday he wanted to be confronted by his accuser.

"Personally I can, at any time and in front of the whole world, look Lisbet Palme in the eye. I have not killed her husband, so I would like to see her here in the courtroom," Pettersson told the court.

Pettersson has a police record of over 60 crimes including a manslaughter conviction.

The court heard two prosecution witnesses Tuesday. Their testimony appeared to be compromised by their friendship with Pettersson and the uncertainty of their replies.

Night club owner Sigvard Cedergren said Pettersson was in his club on the night of the shooting, but he was ambiguous about the hour.

Cedergren also said he heard what could have been two shots when he was in his way home from the club and saw a man running from the direction of the shooting.

Moscow protests Turkish action

MOSCOW (AP) — Turkey's ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry Wednesday to receive a formal complaint about the decision to permit a Soviet defector to fly to the United States rather than be extradited to the Soviet Union.

Air Force Captain Alexander Zuyev hijacked a MiG-29 jet fighter on May 20 after a shoot-out with a security at Tskhakaya airport, north of the Black Sea resort city of Batumi, and flew across the border to Turkey, where he requested asylum in the United States.

Turkey returned the advanced jet fighter to the Soviet Union the next day, but rejected Kremlin appeals to extradite Zuyev. He was permitted to fly to the United States last Friday after Washington agreed to give him asylum.

The Foreign Ministry released a statement, carried by the official TASS news agency, that was read out to Ambassador Volkan Vural.

"The actions by the Turkish side towards criminal Zuyev cannot be perceived in the Soviet Union other than running counter to the spirit of good neighbourliness in Soviet-Turkish relations," the statement said.

According to the Soviets, Zuyev, banned from flying for health reasons, shot and wounded an airport sentry and then flew across the border.

"The judgement by the Turkish side, which ruled that Zuyev committed his action for political reasons and ruled at the chance of his extradition and moreover, punishment, and also the confirmation of this decision at a higher level is grossly at odds with international legal principles," the statement said.

The foreign ministry noted that Turkey had signed the Vienna Agreement on Security, the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1967 U.N. Declaration on Territorial Refuge.

"We had every right to expect from the Turkish side an implementation of the principle of an unconditional extradition of terrorists," Vural was told. "The Turkish side cannot but realise what feeling its action sparked in the Soviet Union."

COLUMN

Unethical kiss lands lovers in jail

JAKARTA (R) — Two lovers were sentenced to one month in prison plus six months' probation for kissing in public, an Indonesian court official said Wednesday. "It is not because of the kissing, but they did it in a public place. It's unethical," he said. City officials caught Tjos Djali and his girlfriend Tiah kissing in a central Jakarta park Sunday. A city ordinance enforced since 1972 ban "unethical" activities such as kissing, urinating and throwing garbage in public places.

Pot packed in pickled peppers

NEW YORK (AP) — Federal agents hot on the trail of a gang of Colombian drug importers arrested eight men and discovered some four tons of marijuana sealed in hundreds of jalapeno pepper cans, law-enforcement authorities said Tuesday. The shipment, with a wholesale value of about \$6.5 million and disguised as cases of the fiery hot vegetable, originated in Costa Rica and was shipped through Newark, New Jersey, authorities said. "I guess you could say customs picked pot packed in pickled peppers," said Joan Baran, a U.S. customs service spokeswoman.

Tipsters at Nadine's

NEW YORK (AP) — Playwright-actor Wallace Shawn is tops with tipsters, says Larry Hagman, Caroline Kennedy and Daryl Hannah also leave hefty rewards for their waiters, say the staff of a small New York bistro. Shawn usually leaves 110 per cent of his check, according to the waiters and waitresses at the restaurant, Nadine's. Hagman drops 100 per cent of the tab; Kennedy, Hannah, actors Matthew Broderick, Patrick Swayze and Melissa Gilbert leave 20 to 30 per cent, Nadine's manager, Jimmy O'Hagen, said in this week's People magazine. The bistro gets the star-studded clientele in large part because it's near a studio, where many of the performers take acting classes.

Women flunk bid into men's world

MADRID (R) — Women have failed in their first attempt to join a man's world as career officers in the Spanish armed forces. A batch of 36 women took advantage of a law against discrimination passed in February and applied for entry to the military academies, the Defence Ministry said Tuesday. But pitted against 2,121 men, none of them got beyond the first written test last week — a general knowledge exam including history, geography, physics, chemistry, maths and languages. "It just so happened there were no women among the 763 who passed," a spokesman said. "The tests were corrected by computer so there's no possibility of discrimination."

Elvis car museum opens at Graceland

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP) — They've toured his house, marvelled at the gold records and jeweled jumpsuits and checked out his lavish airplanes. And now, for his Elvis fans who thought they'd seen it all, there's more. "It's Elvis and America's automobile," says Todd Morgan, a spokesman for the Elvis Presley Automobile Museum, which opened Monday. "It's Elvis' love affair with cars and America's love affair with cars." The museum has more than 20 vehicles once owned by the king of rock 'n' roll.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	11	21	70 Clear
ATHENS	18	27	81 Clear
BAHRAIN	30	36	85 Clear
BANGKOK	26	31	88 Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	08	16	64 Clear
CAIRO	16	61	24 75 Rain
CHICAGO	13	25	55 Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	22	52 Clear
FRANKFURT	11	22	52 Clear
GENEVA	14	24	57 Clear
HONG KONG	27	31	80 Clear
ISTANBUL	15	24	75 Clear
LONDON	17	23	62 Clear
LOS ANGELES	16	21	69 Cloudy
MADRID	17	26	97 Clear
MECCA	25	77	91 105 Clear
MONTREAL	12	24	71 Clear
MOSCOW	12	24	75 Cloudy
NEW DELHI	27	41	80 Cloudy
NEW YORK	15	23	73 Rain
PARIS	16	21	71 Clear
ROME	14	30	86 Cloudy
TOKYO	18	24	75 Clear
VIENNA	14	22	70 Cloudy

U.S. cocaine scene — increasing users, decreasing prices

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Despite Washington's war on drugs, huge supplies of cocaine have driven prices to record lows at a time when six million Americans are said to use the drug regularly.

"Trying to stem the flood is like trying to remove sand from a beach. No matter how fast you shovel, the new wave will wash it back," said a U.S. anti-drug official.

"No matter how much we bust, the stuff keeps coming." Implicitly admitting failure, the latest government report on drugs in the United States said

wholesale and retail prices for cocaine fell in 1988 to their lowest level for any year.

It said "crack", a potent, smokeable form of cocaine, was still spreading in big cities and reported a rise in the use of cocaine-and-heroin concoctions known as "speedballs".

Experts estimate that there are now over six million regular cocaine users in the United States, a huge market for the Colombian drug conglomerates pumping cocaine into this country.

Hospitals treated more Americans for cocaine overdoses in 1988 than in any year on record, with a 30 per cent rise over the previous year and the trend pointing up.

"Since 1984, there has been a five-fold increase in the number of cocaine-related hospital emergencies nationwide," said the report, which reviews the situation in 1988.

It was compiled by 12 federal agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the U.S. Coast Guard and the Customs Service.

Its publication coincides with concerted efforts by Colombian-led international cocaine trafficking groups to cut overhead costs and diversify supply routes.

According to insiders on both sides of the drugs front, large

seizures in the United States over the past 18 months have failed to dent supplies but accelerated moves to establish new beachheads for assaults on the U.S. market.

"Using seizures as a gauge of success is futile," commented a senior anti-drug agent. "You have to look at cocaine as a commodity which responds to market forces."

But that measure, the picture is bleak. The Miami wholesale price for a kilogramme of cocaine, a benchmark in the illicit trade, is now below \$11,000, down from around \$45,000 in 1983. At the same time purity has risen steadily and is now higher than ever before.

Trade insiders say the prime reason for the rise in quantity and quality is overproduction of coca leaf in three countries producing almost all the world's cocaine — Peru, Bolivia and Colombia.

Washington has concentrated its anti-cocaine crusade on efforts to eradicate plantations of coca leaf, the raw material for cocaine, or to have them substituted for other crops.

By the U.S. government's own figures, eradication and substitution programmes have failed.

DEA figures suggested that in Peru, Bolivia and Colombia the area under cultivation today is almost double the 1983 level. Some senior narcotics offi-

cials feel the U.S. failure to curb consumption at home and production abroad is chiefly due to a lack of political will.

"Everybody keeps talking about the war on drugs," said one such official. "That's nonsense. But there is no war on drugs. There is maybe a skirmish on drugs. But there is not enough money, not enough personnel and not enough equipment for a real war."

The DEA's \$540 million annual budget is less than the cost of a B-1 bomber, a comparison that makes narcotics agents doubt the Bush administration's assurances that the anti-drug effort is seen as an urgent matter of national security.